The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1887.

The Week.

THE decision of Judges Colt and Nelson, dismissing the bill of the Government in the suit to annul the telephone patents, was to have been expected by all familiar with the facts and the previous ruling of Judge Shepley, the former Circuit Judge of that district. In fact, it was a knowledge of what the court had decided to be the law in that circuit which led those who instigated the suit to influence the Government officials and counsel to make the futile attempt to have the suit entertained in a Western circuit. The first suit was brought at Columbus, Ohio, at a time when it was supposed Judge Baxter would sit and hear it. The sudden death of Judge Baxter, and the appointment of Judge Jackson for that circuit, ended in a prompt decision that the proper place to sue the Bell Telephone Company was in the Massachusetts Circuit, where the company belonged. There the present suit was commenced which has just resulted in Judge Colt's deciding that there is no authority in the Constitution or statutes for the maintenance of such a suit. He very properly says that "the necessity which might possibly arise in some cases for the exercise of this power by the Government seems to be wanting in this case." The same statute that provides for the granting of the patent prescribes defences to any claims under it, any one of which, if sustained, deprives the patent of any force. Almost every conceivable cause for annulling a patent is provided for in these statutory defences, and no single suit can deprive the public of the right to interpose them in any subsequent contest. Again and again the owners of a patent may be compelled to maintain their right against new infringers of the exclusive privileges granted, not merely by presenting their patent, but by proving that it is founded on the law of the land. And this is what has been done in the numerous cases of infringement of the Bell patent which are now under consideration by the Supreme Court.

It was pretended by the opponents of the Bell telephone patents that a new and peculiar issue, not provided for in the statutory defences, had arisen in this case, which called for the extraordinary action of the Government in proceedings to annul the patent. It was said that there had been undue influence with the employees of the Patent Office; that some one else who had an application or caveat in the Patent Office was the first and true inventor, and that Bell and his attorneys managed in some way to obtain knowledge of what was in this other caveat or application, and incorporate it in his own. This may be a new and peculiar issue, but the statute provides that if the court shall find against the inventor, "that he had surreptitiously or unjustly obtained the patent for that which was in fact invented by another, who was using reasonable diligence in adopting or perfecting the same," the patent has no force against an infringer. It is a consideration of these facts that has led intelligent and right-minded people to criticise the action of the Government in instituting and carrying on, at the instigation of rival corporations, the proceedings against the Bell Telephone Company. Every new development in the case shows more clearly that it had a wrong beginning, and can serve no good purpose in its triumph.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the condemned Anarchists fills something more than four pages of the Chicago newspapers. It is a great pity that its length forbids its publication in all of the newspapers in the United States. Having read the whole of it, however, we cannot think that it is a single word too long. On the contrary, it is an admirable example of terse, clear, cogent statement of fact and of legal argument based thereon. So compact is it that no synoptical treatment of it can be other than disappointing to one who wishes to get a clear view of the conspiracy to commit murder, of the evidence by which it was proved, and of the guilt of each participant. There are varying degrees of guilt, in the sense that some of the condemned were brought nearer to the fatal bomb than others, but there is no difference between them in the fact of participation in the conspiracy to commit murder. The idea has got abroad that all except possibly Lingg, the bomb maker, are to be hanged for the speeches they made, and the articles they published, and the hand-bills they distributed. Hence the outcry among the labor organizations against the "attempt to suppress free speech." It is shown by the Court that even if these men had not personally laid the plans which were partially executed at the Haymarket meeting, yet that, being members of a society whose general plan was the killing of the police and militia, and urging others daily, by speech and writing, to commit murder according to this general plan, they were guilty of murder under the statute of Illinois—just as guilty as the bomb-thrower or the bomb-maker. In fact, this statute says that the person who, not being present, has advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of the crime, "shall be considered as *principal*, and punished accordingly." In other words, the Illinois statute abolishes the distinction between principals and accessories in murder, and makes all the parties principals.

The decision of the extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court in the Sharp case is hard on a good many eminent members of the New York bar, as well as on Sharp, for several of them had propounded the opinion (it is to be presumed without sufficient examination of the case) that he was entitled to a new trial. Oddly enough, Judge Potter, in granting his stay of proceedings, did not base his order on what these gentlemen thought most objectionable in Judge Barrett's rulings, but struck out a line of his own. But the General Term has disposed of all the objections together, with a unanimity and thoroughness which make it very unlikely that any other judge can be induced to grant a second stay so as to keep Sharp any longer out of Sing Sing. One of the greatest hindrances to the prompt administration of criminal justice among us is the tendency of courts of appeal to treat any error as fatal, whether it had or could have any influence on the result or not—that is, whether it inflicted real damage on the prisoner's case or not. For instance, Judge Daniels mentions in his opinion that "the educated and legal minds" who have been disturbed by the admission of Pottle's testimony, "seemed unaware of the fact that the *corpus delicti* had been proved when the evidence was offered." The "evidence was in the direct line," the Judge added, "of the events which led to the securing of Broadway"; but even if it had not been, its admission could not have hurt Sharp.

The Massachusetts Democrats have the honor of producing in the person of Pat Maguire probably the silliest and most impudent demagogue who has ever figured in American politics. The way the Convention applauded and laughed over his insolent bragging at Worcester last week was a great humiliation for all intelligent and thoughtful members of the party, and it was crowned by the poor creature's bursting out laughing himself over the degradation of his audience. Everybody, of course, sees plainly enough that a party which can set up such a boss must be in a bad way. Doubtless President Cleveland will see it too. He cannot go so low in Massachusetts as to allow a man like Maguire to bully a man like Gen. Corse, no matter what he submits to in Maryland. The probabilities are, however, that the party will receive a lesson at the State election which will save him the necessity of listening to Maguire. The Boston *Post* and *Herald*, which probably control all the votes from which the Democratic party could ever get a majority in Massachusetts, have repudiated or condemned the action of the Convention, and it will undoubtedly be still more severely condemned at the polls.

Massachusetts papers report a steady and rapid increase in the number of parochial schools established by the Roman Catholics. In most instances no conflict with the public-school system is involved, but cases are arising where the attempt is making to supplant the old order with the new in sections of cities which are chiefly inhabited by Catholics. In one ward of Malden, for example, the parochial school has so largely depleted the public school that it has outgrown its own building, and now seeks to rent some of the unoccupied rooms in the public-school building. Of course no complaint can justly be made against people who are willing to pay taxes for the public schools and at the same time pay for the education of their children in sectarian schools, and there appears to be an increasing tendency towards the patronage of sectarian schools which is not confined to the Catholics; but the friends

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of the public schools do well to oppose all attempts to secure public support for such sectarian schools.

The Roman Catholics of the Northwest appear to be making a carefully planned war upon the public-school system, and they are meeting with enough success in isolated cases to arouse general interest in the question. In one district of the town of Barton, Wis., the Catholics rallied in force at the annual meeting last year, and carried a resolution that no public school should be maintained during the year, and none was held. This year the contest was renewed, but the Catholics took advantage of the new law giving women the right to vote at school elections to bring out all their women, and carried the same resolution again. At Melrose, Minn., the Catholic priests engineered a movement to shorten the school year of the public schools in order to compel children to attend a parochial school. Throughout Stearns County, Minn., the Roman catechism is said to be taught openly in the public schools, and either the opening or the closing hours of the session are devoted to religious instruction given by the priests, all this being in direct violation of the State Constitution, and especially of an amendment adopted in 1877 to meet this very condition. Most of this work has been done so quietly as not to attract wide attention, but the evidences of a determined assault upon the public-school system are now so clear that its friends are becoming aroused to the necessity of action.

The effectiveness of the high-license system as a means of diminishing the number of saloons is freshly demonstrated by the experience of Minnesota. The last Legislature passed a law which makes the fee $1,000 in cities containing a population of 10,000 or more, and $500 in smaller places, and this law went into operation on the 1st of July, except in St. Paul and some other places, where the old licenses do not expire until the 1st of January. The St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* has made a thorough investigation as to the working of the law, and finds that the number of saloons has been greatly reduced—in Minneapolis from 334 to 227, in Duluth from 113 to 64, in Winona from 94 to 33, in Stillwater from 42 to 32, and so on, until in the aggregate out of 1,650 saloons which flourished under the old law only 1,100 have been able to continue in business. This reduction of one-third in the number of saloons has been accompanied by an increase of one-third in the amount of revenue derived from this source, and there is a general agreement that drunkenness has diminished and public order improved under the change.

Another outbreak of race prejudice in a Northern State over an attempt to enforce mixed schools is reported. The law in Indiana authorizes the establishment of separate schools for colored children, but provides for their admission to the white schools in any town where such separate schools are not provided. A respectable colored farmer of Washington Township, in Dearborn County, took his children to the nearest schoolhouse on Monday of last week, and the teacher received them, but the white children immediately left rather than study with "niggers," and unless the offenders withdraw, the session of the school must end. How little partisanship has to do with this matter is shown by the fact that Dearborn County is Democratic by a vote of 3,565 to 2,529, while the Kansas county of which Fort Scott, the scene of another similar outbreak of race prejudice, is the capital, is Republican by a vote of 2,974 to 1,671.

The campaign in Virginia this year is one of the sort, unhappily too frequent in our politics of late, in which neither side deserves to win. The contest is for the possession of the Legislature, and it derives its national importance from the fact that the Legislature will have a United States Senatorship to dispose of. For this reason the Democrats held a State Convention and put out a platform, just as they would have done if the whole State Government had been at stake, and the contest for the political control of the commonwealth could hardly be sharper in the latter case. The Democrats present no reason based on their own merits why they should succeed. Their platform is sharply at issue with true Democratic doctrine on vital issues. On the tariff question it virtually takes the ground of protectionist Republicans. It abandons the traditional Democratic position on a great constitutional question, approving the scheme of Federal appropriations to State schools, and thereby condoning the Federal interference which appropriations inevitably involve. It is the very irony of fate that the Democratic State of Jefferson and Madison should yield its adhesion to this doctrine at a time when a Republican Senator of Gen. Hawley's prominence is vehemently denouncing its unconstitutionality. On the debt question the Democrats have nothing to offer which entitles them to praise. In a word, so far as they are themselves concerned, they ought to be beaten.

And yet the Democrats ought to win because the opposition is so much worse. This opposition is nominally the Republican party of Virginia; practically, it is William Mahone. He absolutely controls the party organization and dictates the management of the canvass. The fight is made solely in his interest, and Republican success will inure solely to his benefit. He will nominate his tools for members of the Legislature, and if a majority of that body are ostensibly Republicans, they will really be only Mahone men, pledged to send him to the Senate. Virginia is the one Southern State which the Republicans have carried since the election of 1876, and, in Virginia, Republicanism to-day means only the despotic rule of an odious boss, who originally rose to power as the champion of repudiation. The one hopeful sign is the development of political independence. A number of the most prominent Republicans refuse to support the party, now that it has become a mere personal machine managed solely for the aggrandizement of a single man. Ex-Gov. Cameron, ex-Congressman Brady, and others who have held high positions, will do nothing to secure its success this year. As Mr. Brady recently said: "The sole issue is Mahone, and there are thousands on thousands of faithful and loyal Republicans in Virginia who will not vote to support him in the coming contest." Fortunately, the Democrats possess a decided advantage in having seventeen of the twenty holding-over Senators, while they are almost certain to elect at least eight of the other twenty, which would give them a majority of ten in the upper branch. Mahone's only hope, therefore, is to get a decided majority in the lower branch, and thus a bare majority on joint ballot. With the disaffection which evidently exists in the Republican ranks it does not seem possible that he can accomplish this. On every ground it is to be hoped that he may fail. A defeat this year ought to end his power for good or evil, and, with this incubus removed, it will not be unreasonable to expect that Virginia politics will again rise to a decent plane.

The Rev. H. O. Pentecost, the Congregational minister of Newark who has become a Georgeite apostle, is getting into trouble with his congregation, a portion of whom do not share his views about land and poverty, and do not approve of his mode of disseminating them. He delivered a philippic against poverty to a small audience in Utica on Wednesday week, in which he called loudly for the abolition of poverty by legislation. He said that it was "exceedingly necessary and important that there should be no poor men in this community," denied that "poverty can ever be a blessing to any one," and requested that "when he said that society suffers from poverty, nobody would contradict him." He defined poverty by saying that "any man who has not enough to gratify any reasonable desires is a poor man." But, like all the other apostles, he refrained from saying where the fund is, out of which everybody's "reasonable desires" are to be gratified. It is capable of mathematical demonstration that if the income of every man who is called rich were divided to-morrow among all the men who can be called poor, and the rent of all the land in the world were divided among them also, the condition of the mass of mankind would undergo no perceptible change. There must, then, be some other mode of removing poverty than a redistribution of wealth or land. What is it? Why do not the apostles and professors speak out? Time is flying, and millions are dying every day with their "reasonable desires" ungratified.

M. Charles Limousin has been trying to answer, in the *Journal des Économistes*, the question, What is Socialism? which most people find rather puzzling, because hardly any two of those calling themselves Socialists agree as to what they want. His explanation is, that the one thing in which all Socialists agree—their common principle of action—is, that the Government should charge itself with the work of applying to the constitution of society their ideas about the production and distribution of

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wealth. In other words, no matter what a man's ideas on the subject may be, if he desires to have the Government carry them out, he is a Socialist. Consequently, what all Socialists really struggle for is not so much the dissemination of certain doctrines, as the possession of the Government. Almost as a consequence of this, "the Government" has come, in the Socialistic discussions, to be thought of and talked of as a sort of crank or lever that can be made to produce any state of society which the man who gets hold of it may choose to conceive as desirable. In other words, Socialists not only believe in the existence of a public fund or reserve of money or wealth, out of which all may be provided with a competency, but in the existence of a stock of administrative talent and integrity which the Government can always command, but which has not as yet been revealed to mortal eyes in any age or community.

The usual way of defending these delusions is by maintaining that they are respectable, and that it shows a bad heart to laugh over them. They have, of late years, owed a great deal of their propagation to the clergy of various denominations, including the Catholics, partly through the disposition of ministers to optimism, and partly through their dislike of the scientific or Darwinian view of the conditions of man's existence, and partly, also, through the discovery that the working classes are no longer controlled by the expectation of a future state of existence, and that anybody who desires to influence them in a religious direction must to a greater or less extent fall in with their belief in the possibility of a heaven on earth. Hence the curious success of the George land theory among the ministers, both of this country and England, and the feeble opposition offered to the McGlynn theory that it is no harm to rob a man of money if he has invested it in a farm.

The Government of the Canton of Berne in Switzerland has found itself under the necessity of making an investigation into the operations of the Mormon missionaries within the Canton, as well as in other parts of Switzerland, owing to their apparently remarkable success. The result is, that the Canton asks for the interference of the Federal Government to protect its population against the seduction of the Apostles. The Mission has its headquarters at Berne, and in 1885 made 610 converts in the country at large. Last year it made 336 in the Canton of Berne alone, and all, or nearly all, started for Utah. The investigation has brought to light some curious facts. The Mormon propagandism began in Switzerland in 1851, and had its headquarters in Geneva. But it was soon found that it was not so successful among the French as among the Germans, and the centre of operations was transferred to Berne, where it has continued ever since, and from this point the Mormon missions all over Europe are directed. The head man is a German named Schoenfeld, with the rank of a bishop in the Church, and he has under his orders a considerable number of missionaries, mostly Americans. The expenses are met by collections made at meetings and by tithes levied on the converts. In the beginning of last year the police at Berne made a descent on the headquarters, and seized all the books and papers, but they met with no resistance, and all their questions were readily answered, except those relating to polygamy. The examination showed that the Mission was an emigration agency as well as a religious apostolate, and was largely devoted to exporting children between the ages of five and fourteen, often without their parents, and in charge of an agent, sometimes as many as twenty at a time. One man, a carpenter, testified that he had got rid of four of his children in this way, and another of three of his, aged seven, nine, and fourteen respectively. Their expenses were advanced by the Mormon agents, who were to be repaid in instalments by the parents. One village in the Oberland has been entirely converted to Mormonism by the preaching of a returned emigrant.

In answer to the questions about polygamy, the missionaries declared that it was forbidden to members of the Church to practise it outside Utah. It was also forbidden to the missionaries to preach it publicly in Europe, but private instruction about it was given to any one desiring it. A tract which the missionaries distribute freely pronounces it an error to "declare immoral what the Scripture not only does not reprove, but authorizes and prescribes," and that "no one can violate the moral law in defending the teachings and principles contained in the Bible." No charge of immorality has, however, been brought against any of the Swiss Mormons. Schoenfeld has two wives, but he has, prudently left them and his numerous offspring at home. The investigation has convinced the Bernese Government that it is Federal authorities only who can deal with the evil. If the Mission were expelled from Berne, it could, of course, start again in some other Canton. The Federal Government, on the other hand, has several ways of dealing with it. It has the right of suppressing or expelling from Swiss soil any religious order or community which it considers dangerous to the State. It can also proceed against any emigration agencies which are carrying on operations without legal authorization, or it can forbid the emigration to countries which are legally closed to any particular class of emigrants.

Mr. Chamberlain's renewed and very emphatic declaration of his out-and-out support of the Ministry is doubtless an outburst of irritation caused by the general desertion of him by his old followers in Birmingham. But it is doubtless also in some degree due to the continued postponement of an opportunity to produce his own "plan" of home rule for Ireland, to which he has often alluded in his speeches, and which he considers far superior to Gladstone's. He gave a very full account of it to the correspondent of the Boston *Herald* a week ago, which was very amusing, because it appeared that the only hope of a reunion of the Liberal party lay in the acceptance by Mr. Gladstone of the Chamberlain plan, which would be submitted to him, as well as to Lord Salisbury, in a courteous way. In his hearty approval of the shooting by the police at Mitchelstown Mr. Chamberlain has, however, allowed his temper to carry him beyond all the bounds of political prudence, and it must close his career as a politician except in the Conservative ranks.

The fact that Emperor William has spent a number of days at Stettin without receiving a visit from his grandnephew, the Czar Alexander, who is making a long stay in the royal suburbs of Copenhagen, has elicited a great deal of journalistic comment. When it became known that the two monarchs would be in such close proximity to each other, at places so near that a sea visit without danger was open to the Czar, all Europe expected an imperial interview, and many were the speculations regarding its outcome. A renewal of the so-called Three Emperors' Alliance informally concluded at Skierniewice exactly three years ago was less generally looked for than a closer *rapprochement* of Germany and Russia, to the detriment of the third "ally," Austria-Hungary. Bismarck's semi-official organ, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in vain emphatically declared that no such meeting would take place at Stettin. It had given a similar denial to the expected meeting of the same two Emperors at Dantzig on the very eve of its occurrence, in September, 1881. That this time the *Norddeutsche* spoke the truth became patent when Bismarck, instead of preparing to go to the Baltic port, received the visit of Count Kálnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and day after day elapsed without Alexander meeting William.

The comments now indulged in on this subject generally express the belief that the Three Emperors' Alliance has ceased to be, and that it is Germany and Austria-Hungary that are drawing closer to each other. This note is sounded by the German Chancellor's semi-official organ itself. Whether the Czar's apparent coolness is the cause or the result of such a change of German diplomatic tactics is still a question, but the change itself is of less importance than appears on the surface, for the Three Emperors' Alliance was never anything more than a sham, dictated by various considerations of caution and hesitation, and the momentous diplomatic reality of the present decade has always been the "peace coalition" of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed by Bismarck for mutual security against Russia and France combined. This coalition, based on paramount and lasting interests, is defensive in its character, but very elastic, and those against whom it is directed find it unbearably provoking. This feeling on the part of the Czar may have been heightened by his stay in the Danish court circle, where animosity against Germany is uppermost, and by the unmistakable hollowness of Germany's diplomatic pro-Russian protestations in the latest phases of the Bulgarian imbroglio. It is Germany that prevents Russia from ignominiously driving Ferdinand of Coburg from Sofia. That this is done indirectly, through Austria-Hungary, renders the check the more galling.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 21 to TUESDAY, September 27, 1887, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

THE President issued a proclamation September 26 confirming the reciprocal abolition of discriminating tonnage duties on Spanish and American shipping between the two countries.

The President has ordered the allotment of the Indian lands adjoining Baxter Springs, Kan., including the reservations of the Quapaws, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Senecas, Modocs, Miamis, Peorias, and Pottawatomies. The allotment will be made as soon as a commissioner can be appointed. This action of the Government will throw open to white settlers several hundred thousand acres of the most fertile lands in the West. These Indian tribes have sent almost unanimous petitions to Congress asking for the division of their lands in severalty, and the sale of the remainder to settlers.

The stringency of the money market caused a circular to be issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, September 22, offering to buy, until October 8, to be applied to the sinking fund, $14,000,000 worth of bonds. Offers of considerable amounts were made forthwith, greatly to the relief of financial circles.

Circulars have been sent from Washington to all the United States consuls in Canada asking for certified returns, according to sworn statements made before them, of the exports of various articles at each Canadian port to the United States during the past three years.

The reports received by the Post-office Department for the quarter ending September 30 show that the system of special delivery of mail matter has become more popular.

On September 20 another experiment was made by Lieut. Zalinski at Fort Wadsworth, New York Bay, with the pneumatic dynamite gun. A condemned schooner at the distance of a mile was the target. The first dynamite cartridge that was fired exploded under it, and the concussion caused it to leak. A second shot blew it into a wreck instantly. The experiment was witnessed by Secretary Whitney and a number of officers of the army and navy, and by representatives of several foreign governments. The Secretary said of the experiment: "Taking its range and the line of flight of the projectile, it is difficult to say how it can be met. For coast defence it seems to me the most important arm yet invented. I have steadily insisted upon the idea that the company should have an opportunity to show what it could do, and I am gratified that this American invention has not had to go abroad for its first encouragement. It has had it from the Navy Department. Its usefulness on ships is yet to be established, but its importance generally in naval warfare as an arm cannot be overestimated."

In the United States Circuit Court in Boston September 26 a decision was rendered sustaining the demurrer of the Bell Telephone Company in the suit brought by the Government to vacate its patent, and the case was dismissed. As to the principal question, whether, in the absence of any specific statute, the United States, by direction of the Attorney-General, can maintain a bill in equity to cancel a patent for an invention, Judge Colt, who wrote the opinion, held, in accordance with a decision rendered by Judge Shepley in the same circuit on the same point, that the Government, in the absence of any express statement, has no power to bring a bill in equity to cancel a patent. "It is our duty," the opinion continues, "in the present case, unless clearly satisfied that Judge Shepley was wrong, to follow the law as established in this circuit, in the most learned and exhaustive opinions to be found on the subject."

Justice Miller of the United States Supreme Court has appointed Phœbe W. Couzins, the daughter of the late Marshal of the St. Louis District, to succeed her father.

A fight between a band of Texan smugglers and the posse of a United States marshal near Laredo, September 22, ended in the death of four of the smugglers. The rest escaped into Mexico.

Near San Carlos, Arizona, September 22, a trader named Horton was shot by an Indian scout. The scout was pursued and shot, and both wounded men are likely to die. An outbreak of Indians on the San Carlos reservation is feared, and the chief cause of apprehension is an effort by Territorial civic officers to arrest Indians.

The steamship *Alesia*, which arrived at this port September 22 from Marseilles and Naples, with 600 passengers, had Asiatic cholera aboard. Eight of her passengers died on the passage, and on her arrival at Quarantine the Health Officer found four cases on board. She was sent to the Lower Bay, and there is no fear that the disease will be brought ashore.

The Glenn bill, making it a penal offence for any teacher of a school for white children to admit colored pupils, that passed the lower branch of the Georgia Legislature, failed in the Senate; but the Senate, September 22, passed a substitute for it that forbids the payment of money appropriated by the State to any school where children of both races are taught.

The Ohio statute authorizing the establishment of separate schools for colored pupils was repealed by the last Legislature of that State, but the people have not willingly accepted the change. At Oxford the colored pupils nearly all deserted their own school. A public meeting was held, and the School Board was asked to order them to return. The Board complied with the request, and the colored people propose to apply for a mandamus. At Yellow Springs, the School Board has ordered the schools closed indefinitely, or until the Legislature can meet and take some action. At Ripley a suit in mandamus has been entered to compel the School Board to admit colored pupils.

The Wood Local-Option Law of Missouri, which gave the right to every county to decide by popular vote whether the liquor traffic should be carried on or prohibited, and under which elections have already been held in twenty-four counties and prohibition established in nineteen, was declared unconstitutional by Judge Burgess of the Circuit Court of Grundy County at Trenton, September 22.

James A. Stewart of Wichita, Kan., September 22, was sentenced to seventeen years and four months in the county jail and fined $20,800, with costs of prosecution, for the violation of the Prohibition Law. He was a clerk in a drug store, and pleaded guilty to an indictment containing 2,080 counts.

The Republican Convention of the Twenty-fifth New York Congressional District September 26 nominated James J. Belden for Congress to succeed Mr. Hiscock, elected Senator.

At a meeting, which lasted for several days, of veterans of the Union and of the Confederate Army at Evansville, Ind., a sham battle was fought September 23. The Confederate veterans were commanded by Col. R. M. Martin, who was a Confederate cavalry officer, and one of the officers of the Union veterans was his brother, T. P. Martin.

The Grand Army of the Republic went into its annual encampment at St. Louis September 27. The parade, which was set for that day, was postponed because of the rain. There is a very large attendance of veterans.

Oscar Neebe, the only one of the convicted Chicago Anarchists who was not sentenced to be hanged, was taken from the jail in Chicago to Joliet September 26, to serve out his sentence of fifteen years in prison.

The Extraordinary General Term of the Supreme Court of New York, convened to hear the arguments in the appeal of Jacob Sharp from his conviction for bribery, on September 26 handed down a decision sustaining the conviction and the rulings of the Judge who presided at the trial in every particular.

Eleven criminals were publicly whipped and two put in the pillory at Newcastle, Del., September 24, for theft, according to the law of the State.

The majority report of the Committee of the New Hampshire Senate to investigate the accusation made by Senator O. D. Sawyer that Mr. Kirk Pierce tried to bribe him to vote on a railroad bill, declares that "upon our construction of testimony and in our opinion the Hon. Oliver D. Sawyer is justified in the conclusion that it was the intent of Mr. Pierce to tender a bribe."

The centennial anniversary of the establishment of Huntingdon County, Pa., was celebrated at Huntingdon September 22–23, and of the town of York, Pa., on the same days.

A hurricane beginning on the night of September 21 and lasting for thirty-five hours blew down many houses and unroofed many more in Brownsville, Tex., and did serious damage also in Matamoras, Mex. It was accompanied by a rainfall of more than ten inches. Crops in its path were destroyed and many cattle perished.

There was a heavy snow-fall September 24 on the White Mountains, and the thermometer registered 15° above zero.

A test of automatic air-brakes on trains of cars, made at Burlington, Ia., September 20, showed that a fifty-car train, 1,900 feet long, equipped with the Westinghouse brake, running at a speed of forty miles an hour, can be brought to a stand in a distance of 695 feet without shock, and at twenty miles an hour in 155 feet without shock. A train of twenty cars, running forty miles an hour, was stopped in 484 feet without shock.

In the first race for the *America's* cup by the American sloop *Volunteer* and the Scotch cutter *Thistle* September 27, in New York Bay, the *Volunteer* won, the time being 4 hours 53 minutes 18 seconds, and 5 hours 12 minutes and 41¾ seconds. The second race will be sailed September 29.

Gen. William Preston died at his home in Lexington, Ky., September 21. He served in the Mexican war, was several times a member of Congress, and was Minister to Spain under Buchanan. He was a Confederate Brigadier and Major-General. Gen. James B. Ricketts, the commander of the famous Ricketts Battery in the Union Army, died in Washington September 22. Joseph Patterson, President of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia, and of the Philadelphia Clearing-house Association, died September 25, aged eighty-four. John M. Campbell, a veteran of the war of 1812, died September 26 at Clinton, Ill., aged ninety-three.

FOREIGN.

The weekly Nationalist papers throughout Ireland last week published the usual reports of the proceedings of local branches of the League, despite the fact that under the terms of the new Crimes Act the editors are liable to imprisonment.

Mr. William O'Brien on September 24 was found guilty, under the Crimes Act, of seditious language at Mitchelstown and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. When he was taken from the Cork jail to Mitchelstown, September 23, he was loudly cheered, and upon his arrival he was received by a large crowd. Many English ladies witnessed the trial. When the case was opened, several policemen were called as witnesses for the Government, who testified from memory as to his language, which, they asserted, tended to excite his listeners to violence. During the hearing of this evidence a procession, armed with sticks and headed by a wagon carrying a band, marched into town from the country. Mr. O'Brien, replying to the charge of having used seditious language, declared that the Court was not competent to try him, because it was foreign in its composition to the requirements of

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the British Constitution. At this point the Judge stopped him, saying the discussion of politics would not be allowed in the proceedings. He thereupon declared that he was a chosen representative of the Irish people, and would advocate free speech. The Court again stopped him. After he was convicted, notice of an appeal was given.

Members of the Irish League evaded the police, and held a meeting at a private house in Mitchelstown September 25. Mr. O'Brien said in a speech: "We are here to tell Mr. Balfour that the branches of the National League will decline to consider themselves suppressed until every decent man, aye, and many decent women, in the community are placed in jail. The suppression of the Irish National League is simply an absolute impossibility. I should like to put before Mr. Balfour a simple rule of three. If it takes Plunkett, with an army of police and military, to suppress one branch of the League, and if he and his army are so easily baffled, thwarted, and hoodwinked as they have been to-day, how many of Plunkett's armies will be required to suppress the 1,800 branches of the League when all decline to be suppressed? Before the watchword Mr. Gladstone has adopted, 'Remember Mitchelstown,' Balfour will fall and Dublin Castle crumble to dust." Dr. Tanner, Irish Nationalist member of Parliament, at Fermoy made a speech from the balcony of his hotel. He denounced the action of the police of Mitchelstown and the trial of William O'Brien. Then the police charged upon the crowd, who stoned them. The police used their clubs and injured fourteen persons. In Belfast on Saturday night a mob wrecked an inn and pelted the police with stones.

Lord Mayor Sullivan of Dublin on September 27 asked to be admitted to membership in the Mitchelstown branch of the National League. At the fortnightly meeting of the League at Dublin on the same day many Englishmen were enrolled as members. Lord Mayor Sullivan declared that the Government's attempt to suppress the League was a dismal failure, and that all the affairs of the organization were in a prosperous condition.

The eviction of an Irish family named Lane, near Limerick, September 27, was so stubbornly resisted that the police beat several members of the family with the butts of their guns until they were helpless before they submitted. One of the evicting force was severely wounded by a woman with a poker. A number of rails on the railway between Cork and Youghal, along which the police were expected to go on the night of September 26, were torn up, and the telegraph wires were cut.

Michael Davitt took passage at Queenstown for New York September 22.

Mr. Kilbride, one of the tenants who was evicted from Lord Lansdowne's Irish estate, and who accompanied William O'Brien to Canada last spring on his anti-Lansdowne campaign, was elected on September 21, without opposition, to represent South Kerry in the House of Commons.

Mr. William J. Evelyn (Conservative), having threatened to resign his seat in Parliament rather than support the Government's cruel measures in Ireland, Mr. Smith, the Government leader, has promised that a full inquiry shall be made into the Mitchelstown massacre. Several English delegates delivered addresses at Cork September 22, the Mayor presiding. An admittance fee helped swell the fund for the relief of the families of the victims.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to a Glasgow Liberal, in which he deplores the grave acts of the Irish police against the people of Mitchelstown, and, what is still graver, the approval of those acts by the Government. "I trust the country," he wrote, "will not be slow to condemn that indecent approval, given without awaiting the result of the inquiry, and thereby discourage a repetition of proceedings it was eminently calculated to promote."

Mr. John Morley, in a speech at Newcastle September 24, denied the report that there was any split between himself and the Gladstonian party. As long as Mr. Gladstone adhered to the cause of freedom and justice, so long would he support him. His views on the Irish question were unchanged. The Government had failed to deal satisfactorily with the question. Notwithstanding all their promises and pledges, they had adopted a shameless and an unexampled course. This Parliament would be known as the "unblessed Parliament." In the House of Commons and in Ireland everything had been done to stifle discussion, and the country had returned to government by old Toryism in its worst form. Attempts were made to bewilder and mislead the public mind by legal generalities and political platitudes that were not worth the snuff of a candle.

Mr. Chamberlain, presiding at a meeting of the Birmingham Radical Union, September 23, made a bitter anti-Gladstonian speech, wherein he said that he had hoped that the feud in the Liberal ranks would ere now have been removed, but there was evidence on the Gladstonian side that such was not the case. He characterized the Liberal Association's condemnation of Government interference with meetings in Ireland as an impertinent absurdity. The conflict in Ireland was between the written law of the land and the unwritten law of the Irish National League, and he hoped that the former would triumph. He believed that the League was dying a natural death, but on account of arrant agitators, whose living depended upon it, the organization must be expected to die hard.

Mr. John Bright, in a letter approving the action of the Northumberland Miners' Association in refusing longer to subscribe to the payment of salaries to the representatives of their districts in the House of Commons, says that he does not favor the payment of salaries to members, because he does not wish that Parliamentary life should be made a trade, and that it is nearly enough a trade already.

While a party of French sportsmen and their attendants were following a path on the French side of the Franco-German line, near Raon-sur Plaine, September 24, a German guard from the German side of the line fired three shots at them, killing one of the attendants, named Brégnon, and wounding one of the sportsmen, named Wanger. It was a German soldier, named Kaufmann, who had been detailed to assist the forest guards to prevent poaching, that fired the shots, and he declares that he thought the party were on German soil, and that he called to them to halt three times before he fired. The French Government decided the next day to send a note to Berlin requesting the German Government, in the interest of the continuation of friendly relations, to institute an inquiry into the affair without delay. An official order was made by the German authorities for a detailed report. Count Herbert Bismarck, Secretary of the Foreign Office, has sent a friendly note to the French Embassy, suggesting an early communication of the results of the official inquiry, and the Minister to France is authorized to promise ample justice and indemnity if a German official be found responsible. The incident caused a temporary decline in French securities.

A Strassburg manufacturer named Gast, who is the son-in-law of M. Buffet, formerly French Premier, has been ordered to leave Germany after two weeks which are allowed him for the settlement of his affairs.

The mayors of all French municipalities have been ordered to prosecute persons posting the recent manifesto of the Count of Paris. They have been ordered also to prepare lists of all Germans living in their jurisdiction. It is reported that at a meeting of the Cabinet, September 22, it was decided that the manifesto of the Count of Paris does not justify the expulsion of the princes, unless an endeavor be made to circulate it.

The official report of the recent mobilization experiment with a corps of the French Army severely criticises the staff, and especially the Commissariat. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, has ordered a minute inquiry into the conduct of the branches of the service criticised.

All the leading German newspapers published eulogistic articles on Prince Bismarck's services to the country, on September 23, which was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the office of Prussian Prime Minister. He received a handsome vase as a present from the Emperor.

The Bismarck-Kálnoky interview did not result in favor of a settlement of the Bulgarian question, because Count Kálnoky did not agree with Prince Bismarck as to the removal of Prince Ferdinand by pressure upon Bulgaria.

The Berlin *Tageblatt* asserts that the Czar has again proposed Prince Waldemar of Denmark as Prince of Bulgaria.

Two thousand Austrians have made application to be naturalized as subjects of Russia.

The anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome was celebrated September 20 by processions and a dinner to the veterans. A statue of the last Roman Tribune, Cola di Rienzi, was unveiled, and Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister, gave $2,000 to a fund for the erection of an orphan asylum in honor of the occupation of Rome by the Italian forces. During the day four bombs were thrown in front of the Vatican, one into the Papal barracks.

Two prefects of Messina in quick succession have died of cholera. A number of chemists and physicians who became panic-stricken and fled were pursued by police and taken back. At Monreale fugitives from Palermo have been met by citizens with guns and compelled to camp in the open air.

The Dutch budget for 1888 shows a deficit that is estimated at $5,125,000, raising the total of the accumulated deficits to $10,400,000, which is chiefly due to expenditures for great public works. In the ordinary service of the current year the revenue shows an excess over expenditure. The deficit in 1888 will be partly met by the surplus in the East Indian budget, and no loans are required for the present.

The Swedish Parliamentary elections assure a majority of free-traders.

The Nizam of Hyderábad, the greatest of the Mohammedan princes, has offered the British Government in India £400,000 to strengthen the defences of the northwest frontier. This is interpreted in London as an indication that the Mohammedan princes in India have made up their minds that a Russian invasion is rapidly approaching.

It was reported from Madrid, September 26, that the expulsion of missionaries from Ponapi, one of the Caroline Islands, had caused a riot, that the Spanish Governor of the island had been killed, and that the insurgents were in possession.

Henry M. Stanley wrote under date of June 23 from his camp that 500 slave-traders had refused allegiance to Tippu Tib, who was reluctant to fight old friends, and asked for a small force of Congo State troops to uphold his authority as Governor. "As soon as fuel has been obtained," Stanley wrote, "the steamers will start, and the last chance of communicating with Europe for a few months will be gone." Advices from the Congo Free State were received at Brussels September 22, to the effect that anarchy prevailed at Stanley Falls.

In a letter from Wadelai, dated April 17, Emin Bey says that he will not return with Stanley. "I have passed twelve years here," he writes, "and have succeeded in reoccupying nearly every station in the country which Gen. Gordon intrusted to me. I have won the trust and confidence of the people, sowing the seed of a splendid future civilization. It is out of the question to ask me to leave. All I want England to do is to make a free trading way to the coast."

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THE CULMINATION OF A STRINGENCY.

THE *Times*, now that the Treasury has come to the relief of the money market, says that if the President had waited twenty-four hours longer before issuing the circular, it is doubtful whether he need have issued it at all; because "the much-talked-of stringency in the money market reached its culmination some days ago." It explains this by saying that the people who "were holding large stores of money in expectation of serious distress and high rates of interest," had given up the game, and on Wednesday money was readily obtainable in Wall Street at 4 to 5 per cent., and "the scare in fact was over."

It is a great pity that this subject cannot either be let alone or be discussed with more intelligence. That money was to be had in Wall Street at 4 or 5 per cent. proved nothing about the scare, because the loans which could be had in this way were demand loans on good collateral which could be sold at any moment. What made the scare and kept it up until the Treasury circular was issued, was the difficulty business men had in getting accommodation from their banks in the shape of time loans. It was this increasing reluctance of the banks to part with their money, except on call loans fortified by good collateral, that created the state of things which the Treasury was asked to relieve by releasing a portion of its hoard. The much-talked-of stringency in the money market, therefore, had not culminated on Wednesday, but in all probability would have culminated before the following Wednesday in a panic of greater or less intensity. Abuse of the people who "hold large stores of money" in expectation of a panic is always somewhat amusing. It is the duty of any manager of a bank or other moneyed institution, who thinks he foresees a monetary crisis in the near future, to hold on to his money to any extent that he may think necessary to his own safety. One of the first visible signs of a panic is, in fact, the reluctance of owners of money to lend it for fixed periods. This is a legitimate reluctance. Any manager of a bank who did not show it at such times would be unfit for his place. All banks show it, either as the Bank of England or France shows it, by raising their rates, or as banks here show it, by restricting their loans. To rail at them for doing this with the design of "getting high rates" is simply to be childish. It is like Thaddeus Stevens's railing at the wicked men who, during the war, bought and sold gold at a premium in greenbacks.

The discovery of the *Times*, also, that it now appears that what was needed in Wall Street was not so much money as "confidence," has an air of kindergarten political economy about it. It is confidence more than money which is needed in all panics, just as it is courage more than men which is needed in battles. No battle in war is ever won by killing all or more than a very small proportion of the enemy. A fifth or a fourth are usually disabled, and then the rest run away. It would be very foolish, however, to ask them why they ran away, seeing that they were not hurt. They would answer that they ran because they felt certain they should be hurt before long if they stayed.

So, also, in a commercial crisis. The number of persons who are actually suffering for want of money at the moment it breaks out is comparatively small. It is the fear of the greater number that they shall be unable to get money when they want it, at some future day, which makes the panic—a fear which is suddenly diffused through the community by the failure of one or two noted houses occurring when everybody is feeling nervous. It is in the nervous stage, such as the community has been passing through during the past few weeks, that preventives are possible and ought to be applied, and it is the duty of the Government to apply them, if it has caused the scarcity by hoarding money for which it has no use. To ask the business men to wait for this relief until the panic has actually occurred, so as to be perfectly certain that the relief was needed, is somewhat like the offer of the boy in *Punch* to his grandmother, to take all the wrinkles out of her face if she would let him put her head in the receiver of an air pump and exhaust the air. When a panic has occurred the mischief is done, and can hardly be undone. Thousands of honest men are ruined through no fault of their own, and a distrust has been diffused through the community which it takes years to get over.

Doubtless it is the fault of the protectionists that this hoarding in the Treasury goes on. Doubtless, too, a good rattling panic, occurring as the direct consequence of the Treasury hoarding, would be very serviceable in bringing Congress to a sense of its duty during the coming winter, and forcing it to deal seriously with the reduction of the tariff. But this is very like reforming by revolution. It is not the American method. We cannot afford to burn our house down in order to roast a pig, or spread ruin through the country, or even run the risk of spreading it, in order to open the eyes of the legislators to the necessity of lowering the taxes. It is not yet certain that argument will not influence them. Every year the country is seeing more clearly the dangers of the enormous surplus. As long as it seemed likely to be used simply to play ducks and drakes with, in the shape of extravagant appropriations, the business community did not pay as much attention to it as they ought. Now that they see its bearing on their own interests, we may safely count on greater popular pressure than ever next winter in support of tariff reform.

The numerous protests that have been made in the press against Treasury interference in the money market, are for the most part founded upon a misconception of existing facts, and especially the potent and undisputed fact that the Treasury *is* interfering with the money market daily and hourly and in the most pernicious manner. The Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following illustration of this interference:

> "Taking the first eighteen days of this month, the Government took in $22,130,000 and paid out for all purposes, including bond purchases, $10,980,000. These operations took $11,150.000 from the channels of trade, which the past four days have raised to $13,000,000."

In addition to this withdrawal the *Press* says that the sums deposited by the Government in depository banks were drawn down to the extent of $5,900,000, without any apparent reason, so that the withdrawal of money from circulation during the short period of eighteen days was nearly $19,000,000. It is quite possible that the withdrawal of money from the depository banks was caused by the banks themselves withdrawing the bonds by which the money was secured. We cannot conceive of any other reason for the reduction of the Government's bank balance at such a time. Whether the withdrawal were $13,000,000 or $19,000,000, the illustration is sufficiently impressive. It shows that the newspaper protests against Treasury interference, meaning thereby the action taken to liberate some part of the imprisoned money, are a perilous kind of jargon.

How far bond purchases can afford relief, how far the intermittent force can neutralize the persistent force, is a question of much moment, and one which has scarcely been touched in the discussion. It has been said that "if money were in very great demand and the distress were as great as represented, the holders of bonds would find it to their interest to sell them to Secretary Fairchild at the price he offers, which price is the highest he can give consistently with a proper regard for the interests of the people." The truth is, that the holders of United States bonds are not generally of the class who feel a stringency in money at all. Moreover, they are generally of the class who cling to a security which they know to be good all the more firmly because money is tight and other securities are declining. There is no speculation in their eyes. What they "find for their interest" is to hold on to their bonds. Further, there is an enormous holding of bonds under trusts which cannot be released or changed, however much the trustees might desire to change the investment. In this State, for example, all trust moneys must be invested in mortgages on New York real estate, New York State bonds, or United States bonds. Of these three kinds of securities only the last are now obtainable in any considerable amount Are the trustees going to "find it for their interest" to sell their bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury when the law makes them personally liable for any resulting loss to their *cestuis que trust?* It is plain, therefore, that the amount of bonds that the Secretary can secure at any price whatever is extremely limited. He is pumping towards a vacuum, and although there may be no time when he cannot get something by extra exertion, yet the difficulty will increase all the time. Finally, the repeal of taxes, when it is actually agreed to and passed by Congress, will be slow in taking effect, for the reason that holders of existing stocks of merchandise, upon which taxes have been paid, must be allowed time to work them off.

THE COLOR LINE NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE Georgia Legislature has at last disposed of the question involved in the much discussed Glenn bill, and in a manner which goes far to redeem the reputation of the State. It will be remembered that the lower branch some weeks ago passed a bill introduced by a politician named Glenn, which proposed to make it a

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penal offence, punishable by a year's sentence to the chain-gang, for a teacher to instruct together white and colored children, the measure being aimed at the white teachers in the Atlanta University for the education of colored pupils, who had allowed their own children to recite with their colored pupils. Mr. Glenn is believed to have fathered the bill with the idea that he could thus gain a notoriety which would help him in his ambition to get into Congress, and he succeeded in carrying it through by a vote that was unanimous except for two colored members, by urging that opposition to it was the same thing as admitting the social equality of the two races

The sober second thought of the State, however, revolted against the proposition to condemn anybody to the chain-gang merely for teaching white and colored children together, especially when the white children were his own, and it has been for some time obvious that the bill never would become a law. The question came up in the Senate on Thursday, and strong appeals were made for the passage of the original measure, on the ground that its rejection would be equivalent to a retreat under the fire of the North, which had so strongly condemned it. Such an argument always carries much weight with the average legislator, but it did not avail in this instance. Democratic Senators met and answered it in the manly fashion of Mr. Brantley, who said: "The bill is uncalled for. Why not say that the white children shall not play with the black children or go to church together? They can live together, interchange visits, play together, and finally die together. They can do all things except go to school together? To defeat the Glenn bill is not to back down. It is an assertion that Georgia manhood is not dead, that public sentiment in Georgia is still true to her, that Southern chivalry is yet alive in Georgia." At the close of the discussion a substitute was adopted by a vote of 25 to 13, which merely withdraws State aid from institutions that educate the two races together. This is simply carrying out the policy of the State regarding public education, which requires separate common schools—a policy, by the way, which was adopted when the Republicans were in power. Its effect, if it should become a law, would be to deprive the Atlanta University of the $8,000 a year which it now receives from the State, but, as it is expected that the House will refuse to accept the substitute, the matter will probably lapse without any result, further than to show that the feeling of opposition to the education of the two races together is very strong in Georgia.

If the question had come to an issue when it was originally brought up, Republican organs in the North would have been able to make a strong point of the bitterness of race prejudice which it showed to exist in the South. But recent occurrences in the North have effectually spiked their guns. A fierce outburst of race prejudice in the Republican State of Ohio has followed the action of the last Legislature in repealing the "black laws" and requiring white and black children to attend school together. Oxford is a town of Butler County, conspicuous for its educational institutions, containing Miami University, Oxford Female College, and the Western Female Seminary. Its colored population is small, the whole number of negroes in Butler County, according to the census of 1880, being only 1,140, against 41,435 whites. In short, it is just the sort of Northern town that has always been filled with indignation over any exhibition of race prejudice in the South. But when the time came for opening the fall term of the public schools, and it was discovered that colored children were to be seated beside white children in Oxford, the public, without distinction of party, rebelled. A meeting, consisting of about four hundred white men, was held week before last, and by an almost unanimous vote instructed the Board of Education to withdraw the colored children from the building attended by the white children, a leading banker agreeing to stand between the Board and harm in thus violating the law. The Board thereupon held a meeting and unanimously resolved that, "in compliance with the above request, the Superintendent be and is hereby instructed to assign the colored children to the north building to-morrow."

On the next Tuesday evening another large public meeting was held to express the popular satisfaction over the action of the Board. The *Commercial Gazette* thus describes the gathering: "Quite a number of colored men came to the hall, and were greeted with cries of 'Rats,' 'Take him out,' etc. One might imagine that, for the nonce, instead of being in free and enlightened Ohio, he was in South Carolina or Mississippi. It was a shameful exhibition of unmanliness and bravado, the strong domineering over the weak. If the steps taken were necessary, they should have been taken in a quiet way, without making such a public and race-prejudice-producing demonstration. To the shame of some of these men, it must be stated that they were Republicans, blinded by a fanaticism that cannot but result in harm to this beautiful little town." In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman "asked the boys to be as quiet as possible—that while they had cause to feel jubilant, they could at the proper time give vent to their feelings." The banker who had engaged to defend the School Board made a speech in which he said: "The colored people have the right of suffrage. More than this they cannot expect. As for their social qualifications, there are few of us here ready for that question." Another speaker "expressed himself highly satisfied to know that the children had been driven from the schools." The *Commercial Gazette's* report concludes as follows: "Joshua Fry, an ex-banker, responded to calls next. His exact language was this: 'I don't want to be called upon, for I have kept out of this whole trouble. If I was to express my opinion, I would say that I wouldn't allow a nigger in the town. I won't harbor them in any form or about my place. I've no use for them.' This short speech was cheered and applauded until it seemed that the house would fall. The meeting then adjourned, after passing a vote of thanks to the Board for its 'manliness' in acting as the meeting requested."

At the same time comes news of a similar outbreak of race prejudice in another Republican State at the North. Fort Scott is the capital of a Kansas county which cast 2,974 votes for Blaine to 1,671 for Cleveland, and its Board of Education is strongly Republican. The colored children have hitherto been taught in a separate building, but of late they have insisted upon mixed schools, as they have a right to do under the laws of the State. The Board of Education, however, with the exception of one colored member, resisted this legal demand, and instructed the teachers of the different schools to exclude colored children should they attempt to enter. At four school-houses small delegations of colored children were refused admission; at a fifth, a girl with so little negro blood in her veins that the principal did not know she had any, slipped in the first day, but was turned out as soon as the facts were learned; at a sixth, the colored children marched in fifty strong and took possession, but the teacher refused to instruct them, devoting himself exclusively to the few whites who remained. The matter has been carried into the courts, which appear bound to decide in favor of mixed schools; but it is evident that the great body of the whites will not accept this policy, the opposition being so strong that the local Republican organ protests earnestly against any attempt to enforce it.

It has been a long time since a more impressive lesson on the necessity of charity has been taught the people of this country, and in no other way could it have been so forcibly taught as by such outbreaks of race prejudice in John Sherman's State and in "bleeding Kansas."

THE ALSATIAN COTTON OPERATIVES.

It has been the custom to represent Mülhausen as a sort of laborers' paradise, where many of the problems which are vexing the modern industrial world have been happily solved. In the report on the factory system in the United States census for 1880, the example of Mülhausen is cited in more than one instance as showing how enlightened employers may remove some of the worst evils incident to life in a manufacturing town. Special praise has been given to a system of workmen's homes by which it is supposed that crowding is avoided, and a chance given to the factory operative to secure light, air, and even permanent ownership of the soil. On this and other points there has grown up a sort of Mülhausen myth, which has been accepted without question by writers on both sides of the Atlantic.

Two years ago a young German economist, named Heinrich Herkner, began investigating the real facts of the case, and found them far different from the accepted tradition. Many of the arrangements had had precisely the opposite effect from what was intended. Instead of avoiding the evils of overcrowding, they had simply changed the direction of the pressure. Instead of making the workman more independent, they had acted to increase his dependence. The book in which Dr. Herkner has embodied the results of his investigation has attracted great attention in Germany, and its main lessons are well worth repeating in English. The contrast between the real and supposed workings of the Mülhau-

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sen system is a forcible illustration of the difficulty of solving the labor problem, or any part of it, by any merely superficial measures of relief.

The building of workmen's cottages in Mülhausen dates from about 1853. Previously to that date the city had been terribly overcrowded, in spite of the fact that it contained little more than 40,000 inhabitants. An epidemic of cholera had shown the physical dangers of this crowding; some facts connected with the Revolution of 1848 had shown its political dangers. All agreed that something must be done. Some of the more intelligent employers devised a system of semi-detached cottages (*cités ouvrières*), which were to be cheap enough to give the workmen a chance to become gradually the owners of their homes, and which should at the same time afford a far higher degree of comfort and much freer air-space than they had hitherto possessed.

Technically, these cottages were well devised. To be sure, they were not nearly as good as the houses of the same price at Willimantic, and are not to be mentioned in the same breath with the slightly more expensive ones at Ludlow; but they were good enough for their purpose, and far better than anything to which the Mülhausen workman had previously had access. They were built in groups of four, each occupying one corner. They contained two stories and a small garret; each story had two rooms. A garden of reasonable size was attached to each cottage. The cost of such a place was about 3,000 francs. It was estimated that workmen in Mülhausen had previously been paying a rent of twenty-five francs a month for accommodations inferior to these, and that therefore a rent charge of twenty-five francs was not too high. As fast as these houses were built they were offered on these terms, with the additional important provision that any workman who paid 300 francs down, and his regular rent of twenty-five francs a month, should at the end of thirteen years and five months become the owner of his house. It was estimated that this system of payments would remunerate the capitalist for his outlay without imposing any severe burden on the workingmen.

The result was, according to the testimony of the employers, a complete success, and this testimony has been all but universally accepted. The foreigner who visits Mülhausen is taken to see one or two of the best of these dwellings; he finds everything scrupulously clean and well provided with comfort, and he goes away ready to assent to the view of Charles Grad, that the labor question, as far as concerns Mülhausen, is practically solved, and has no longer any existence.

To any one conversant with labor troubles, the solution seems too simple to be true. But it has never been subjected to any critical analysis. The public has heard of these arrangements from one side only—from the employers of labor. And, although these employers include such men as John Dolfuss, they are almost of necessity partisan witnesses in a case of this kind even when they intend to tell the truth as well as they can. Their testimony has long stood unchallenged, because the authorities, first in France and then in Germany, have been interested to secure the favor of the leading men in Alsace by every sort of concessions except political ones, and have feared to weaken the position of the Government by rousing the hostility of the capitalists.

Dr. Herkner tells a different story; and, in spite of all the attempts which have been made to answer him, his version seems in the main correct. It is true, he says, that the *cités* gave better accommodation than had been previously obtainable for twenty-five francs; but how many of the workingmen could afford to pay that price for any accommodation, however good? Only the best-paid workmen—foremen, metal-workers, etc. To these the new system was a grand advantage, of which they were not slow to avail themselves. This class of tenants formed a body of picked men, whose condition contrasted favorably with that of other workmen. But their superior condition was not due to their dwelling in detached houses: their ability to dwell in detached houses was due to their superior condition. The system was a process of selection quite as much as of improvement.

But by no means all the cottages are occupied by men of this stamp. Many of them are occupied by common laborers, earning from two francs to two and one-half francs a day. How is it possible for such men to pay a rent of twenty-five or even twenty francs a month? It can only be done by subletting parts of the house to another family. This is supposed to be prohibited, but in point of fact it is done freely. In the investigation at the time of the cholera danger in 1884, one of these four-room cottages, intended for a single family, was found to be occupied by *six* families and one single man—forty-two persons in all. If this cottage was of the usual size, this means only three and one-half cubic yards of air-space to each person. This was an extreme case; but less flagrant instances of the same practice are by no means uncommon, and the moment a house of this kind is occupied by more than one family, it fails of its original purpose.

But this was not all. Instead of rendering the workman independent, it too often reduced him to more hopeless dependence. When a workman who had been paying fifteen francs a month for rent was tempted by the desire of owning a cottage to pay twenty-five francs, he was apt to run behind, and get into the hands of the money-lender. Dr. Herkner does not hesitate to say that in the oldest parts of the *cité* the laborer has been driven out by the usurer and the land speculator. He declares boldly that the labor question has not been settled by this means; that the great mass of laborers stand precisely where they did before.

He has not confined his attention to houses alone. He deals with questions of wages, combinations, blacklisting, fines; with child labor, and others of the worst abuses to which the factory system is liable. If his story is to be believed, factory towns like Lowell and Lawrence, or even Fall River, are a paradise compared with Mülhausen. Nay, Baltic itself, in the worst days of the old management, shines by contrast when compared with the picture here drawn of the Alsatian cotton operatives. We need not believe the whole of what Dr. Herkner says. He is largely a partisan witness, having obtained his information from the laborers, where it was hard to bring it to the test of cross-examination. Such information is about as untrustworthy as anything can be. But he has said enough to show that there is a side of the story totally different from what Messrs. Dolfuss and Grad have allowed us to hear. The existence of that side shows that the problem is not solved. Nor is it likely to be solved by any simple contrivance, whether for the ownership of homes, or for the regulation of hours, or for participation in profits. The trouble lies too deep for that. Alsace seemed to furnish an example to the contrary; but Dr. Herkner has proved that human nature in Alsace furnishes no exception to the laws which govern human nature elsewhere.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, September 12, 1887.

FOR some months of late, Irish newspaper reading was colorless and uninteresting. There were no events of special note to record except evictions, and they were described in a manifestly exaggerated and melodramatic manner. One could not regard all the evicted as injured innocents, and all the evictors as heartless tyrants. The speechifying in and out of Parliament was little varied. Enough to note the name of the speaker to know what he would say, what would be his attitude regarding every subject, and his view of each event. And as to the papers, every speaker on "our" side was eloquent and forcible; every opponent, paltry and unintelligible. All this flatness is now changed: putting the Coercion Act into force has been the boiling point, and we may expect lively times this winter; the passions of the people and of the leaders are rising to fever heat. At present William O'Brien, a spare, pale man in spectacles, is the centre of popular interest. Next Davitt and Dillon will probably be involved. Besides these, other prominent public men are likely to resist the Coercion Act and to become the heroes of the hour. Mr. O'Brien is being tried at Mitchelstown under the Coercion Act for some of his speeches. Remembering that they were addressed to an excitable peasantry in the face of evictions, one cannot approve in cold blood all his utterances—for instance, the following:

"If they carry out these evictions, you would not be men if you did not resort to every means in your power to resist and fight for your rights. Set the country in a blaze. I tell you the English people would despise you and say it served you right if you were to be trodden down without fighting for your homes. . . . Remember this, that there is nobody to oppose you except a parcel of broken-down landlord robbers, and the base blood-suckers and hirelings that cling to them. Fight it out with these ruffians like men to the last act."

And so on. Such is the attitude of Mr. O'Brien, and such is the spirit of his paper, *United Ireland*, the newspaper which most influences the masses in Ireland.

Turn from O'Brien to the audience that thronged the largest hall in Dublin, a few nights ago, to hear a lecture from him. The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin presided. The Lord Mayor sat beside him. English and Irish members of Parliament thronged the platform. Several ladies were present. It was essentially a demonstration of Irish national feeling. When I looked at that vast assemblage, and reflected that some ten years ago no such gathering would have been possible—that, for one thing, no Catholic clergyman of the diocese of Dublin would have been permitted to attend—I felt more than ever how futile is the supposition that this Irish national feeling can remain unrecognized. The demon-

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stration was in favor of Mr. Parnell's policy. So absorbent is that policy becoming in Ireland that all nationally inclined, however slightly, are being drawn into it. There were men present, and taking an enthusiastic part, who two years ago were indifferent or critical bystanders. It is amazing that any one can delude himself with the theory that the movement is dying down; that Mr. Parnell is losing the confidence of the people; that Irishmen are longing for emancipation from "the tyranny of the League." The demonstration was significant of the ultimate success of Mr. Gladstone's policy in uniting England and Ireland. The English members were most warmly received, and all references to Mr. Gladstone and the English people were vehemently applauded. Beyond all this, it was a demonstration of sympathy with Mr. O'Brien in his approaching prosecution and more than probable imprisonment for language such as I have quoted; and nothing could better illustrate the blindness and stupidity of the Government than their selecting O'Brien as a proper object upon whom to commence the serious enforcement of the Coercion Act.

The reason why O'Brien has the sympathy of thousands who disapprove of much of what he says and does is this. He is a man of singularly pure and lovable disposition in private life, and is entirely unselfish. He has sacrificed all to devote himself to what he believes to be the good of Ireland. He accepted imprisonment under Mr. Forster's régime at a time when the relative to whom he was most attached and who most needed his care was dying of an incurable disease. He is a man of lion-like courage and determination. He is a man of delicate, nervous constitution, upon whom the sorrows and difficulties of the country have preyed. The slow processes, the painful conflicts, through which alone Irish reforms can be obtained have embittered him; but whatever he says will now be condoned, if not approved, by the country at large. He is only one of many similar men I have known in Ireland—men who, in a properly ordered State, would be the supporters of law and order, the very bases of a settled constitution, but who are rendered by bad government advocates of disorder—resisting the law and those who enforce it. This state of things is miserable and harassing, and even the ascendency party here are beginning to be weary of it.

And so O'Brien, as he promised at this public meeting, declined to appear before the Crimes Act tribunal at Mitchelstown on the 9th inst. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Labouchere, and other members of Parliament called a public meeting in the Square to denounce the prosecution. Public feeling was excited. For the past ten years the Government have sent a police shorthand reporter to every important open-air meeting in Ireland. He has as much right as any one else to be present in his individual capacity and take notes. He often appears in front of the platform—guarded by a few police before the meeting fully assembles. Usually he applies to the promoters, and is accorded a place on the platform. I cannot recollect an occasion upon which, however his presence may really have been resented, he has not been protected by the leaders of the people in the exercise of his duties. This time the reporter did not present himself until the meeting was constituted and a dense mass of people had gathered. He was known as the principal witness against O'Brien. He appeared, surrounded by police, on the outskirts of the crowd, and he and his escort did what no one has a right to do—forced themselves into a good place near the speakers. This was resented, and a free fight ensued. The police were driven back roughly handled. The people smashed the windows of the barrack. The police fired. Two men were killed and many wounded. And so the circles widen and widen. Men disapproving of his unmeasured language are led into the position of supporting O'Brien, and men desiring to uphold law and order are obliged to oppose law and order so called. O'Brien was put under arrest last night. He has been forced out of his hotel this morning and carried to the train (the Lord Mayor's state carriage was placed at his disposal) and hurried off to Cork. You will know the conclusion of this act in the drama long before these lines reach you.

There are signs that the landowners in Ireland are awaking to the necessity of adopting some other attitude than blind stolidity in order to guard their interests. A meeting of landowners and encumbrancers was lately held in Dublin, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn. Resolutions were passed and delegates were called to a future conference, from associations to be formed in every county. The reports of the proceedings at the formation of these associations are now appearing in the newspapers, and are rather cheering, as showing that the ascendency classes are perceiving the import of the situation. The wording of one of the resolutions passed at the Kildare meeting will give a general idea of the spirit of the movement:

"That whereas, by recent act of Parliament, the system of dual ownership between landlord and tenant has been introduced into this country, and funds have been placed at the disposal of the tenant by the State for the purpose of purchasing his holding, we, the landlords of the County Kildare, hereby call upon the Government in common justice to confer the same benefit on the landlords, by advancing them such sums of money as will enable them to pay off family charges and mortgages at the same rate of interest as that granted to the tenant, more especially as the leases and agreements on the faith of which the said charges and encumbrances were made have recently in many cases been broken and interfered with, and the recovery of even the judicial fixed rent made liable to suspension by the County Court."

This is a hopeful movement, more especially as Archbishop Walsh (who presided at O'Brien's meeting) has suggested, in letters to the press, the desirability of a conference between the representatives of both parties. The spirit of these communications is admirable. The Archbishop is a thoughtful and enlightened man, fully sympathizing with the national movement, preëminently interested in the settlement of the country upon a permanent and orderly basis, and he sees that this end could not be attained through the spoliation of any one class in the community. The *Times* has had the incredible stupidity to suggest that the moderation of his tone has been induced, not by a genuine desire for conciliation, but by fear of the Coercion Act!

The discussion upon Sir Charles G. Duffy's conservative and conciliatory scheme of a home-rule constitution for Ireland is, upon the whole, encouraging. It is striking how apparently insurmountable differences disappear when men practically discuss measures which must be settled in the face of present facts. Hitherto we have had the difficulty that opponents of home rule seem disinclined to admit the existence of a party competent to think for, to carry, and to unite the public sentiment of Ireland. At one moment we are told that the Irish people would be peaceable and law-abiding if let alone by the agitators, and the next that the proposals by Mr. Parnell or Mr. Duffy, if moderate, would be binding only on themselves—that there is a ravening and intractable spirit of unrest and disorder behind them which would keep to no engagement and can be curbed only by armed force.

This is the time of year at which we have most of the annual Government returns, and they contain much interesting information. The Registrar-General tells us that the marriage rate is decreasing in Ireland. Ten years ago 26,388 marriages were registered; in 1886 but 20,594. There is a like falling off in the births. A marked diminution in the mortality has been absorbed by emigration, and upon the whole our population has declined by 36,500 in the past year. It is now 4,889,498, as against 5,174,836 in 1881, 5,412,377 in 1871, 5,798,967 in 1861, 6,552,385 in 1851, 8,175,124 in 1841.

The Post-office Savings Bank now holds the saved pence and shillings of the Irish people to the amount of £2,703,074 (Dublin, Antrim, Cork, Down, and Tipperary standing in that order at the head of the list)—an available capital which was not in existence before the establishment of that valuable institution.

We have the return looked forward to annually with eager expectation by thousands of Irish boys and girls—the report of the examinations held under direction of the Commissioners of Intermediate Education. This body was constituted by the Government several years ago, and large funds were put at its disposal (if I recollect rightly, from the Irish Church funds) for the encouragement of intermediate education in Ireland. Subjects for examination are put forward in autumn; the examinations come off in spring. Children, no matter how or where educated, go up simultaneously for examination at centres all over Ireland. The candidates are divided into senior, middle, and junior grades; boys and girls separate. The examinations are in all subjects, from Greek, German, and Irish to reading, writing, and arithmetic. Exhibitions and prizes are awarded to those who obtain the highest marks, and a pass certificate to all those who attain a certain proficiency. Results fees are awarded to teachers. It is an excellent system—taking for granted that such examinations are the wisest and best means of stimulating exertion. The success of the boys educated at Catholic institutions has been marked. Not so with the girls: they suffer from the narrower influences to which they are subjected in institutions regulated by Catholic views of female education. We have a striking example of the impossibility of any system holding to old ideas, and aloof from the enlightenment of the present, in the fact that Catholic opinion here is now demanding that the system of education in these institutions be modified in accordance with the spirit of the age, so that Catholic girls may share the higher honors.

D. B.

MILITANT CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.

MUNICH, September 9, 1887.

THE Thirty-fourth General Assembly of the Roman Catholics of Germany has just finished its session in Trier. This ancient city, the oldest in Germany, with its tomb of an apostle and its Roman basilicas and traditions of bishops, archbishops, and electors extending through 1,500 years, was appropriately chosen to give *éclat* to this gathering. This assembly is not simply like the English and American Church Congress: it enjoys high ecclesiastical patronage, and, while it discusses questions of importance to the denomination, by subordinate committees, it initiates action and makes reports which lay enterprise carries out. This year the Bishops of Trier and Luxemburg and the Archbishop of St. Maurice were present, as well as the English Bishop Vaughan of Salford. Congratulatory despatches were received from the Cardinal Secretary of State in Rome and from the most eminent prelates in Germany. Many Catholic nobles and members of the Landtag were present from the region of the Rhine and Westphalia.

The gathering did not limit itself to the discussion of social and political questions, but there were auxiliary meetings of Catholic students and religious societies, excursions in the beautiful val-

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ley of the Mosel, fireworks, masses, and a stately procession of the guilds and Catholic organizations of the city, seminarists, professors, clergy, and bishops, to the tomb of St. Matthew. The subjects of discussion were preëminently the relation of Church and State, education, Christian art, the care of the poor and sick, the labor question, the education of women, the press, popular literature, etc. The addresses were popular in their character, and calculated to awaken enthusiasm rather than calm discussions of the subjects announced. It is unusual to hear the Emperor's and Bismarck's names praised in Catholic circles as on this occasion. Bismarck's words, uttered this year in defence of his conciliatory measures, were especially commended: "If I were a Catholic, I do not suppose that I should regard the Papacy as a foreign institution, and from my standpoint, which I must retain as a representative of the Government, I concede that the Papacy is not simply a foreign, but a universal institution, and because it is a universal institution it is a German institution and for German Catholics." The irreconcilable and aggressive attitude which the Catholic party in Germany is assuming since the reconciliation of the Prussian Government with Rome, was shown by the fiery speech of Dr. Lieber, upon the Catholic orders, "which are the sole remedy for the evils of the present time. If the social chasm which exists at present is to be healed, all the orders must be called back, all, without exception—even the Jesuits. Freedom for all, and for the Jesuits as well. We may be confident of the approval of the Holy Father if we do not rest until the last man and the last woman who is a member of an order has attained liberty again on German soil, and the greatest possible number of German sons and daughters can again dedicate themselves in full freedom to the life of an order." These sentiments were received with the most tempestuous applause, and have been taken up with enthusiasm by the Catholic press as one of the watchwords of the new campaign.

The speech of Windthorst was the most noticeable, as indicating the future policy of the party of which he is the leader:

"What is the present condition of Church politics? I answer, in the words of our honored President, Count Ballestrem, 'We have now a provisional treaty, with a truce and a line of delimitation,' which must be followed by reëstablishment. Much has been attained, . . . but all has not yet been attained. One vital point, the right of interference [by the Government], has not been disposed of. I shall never be satisfied until the former condition has been entirely restored. The negotiations with the Holy See regarding this right of objection undoubtedly continue. One declaration concerning it has been already reached: it is inadmissible that investigations should be set on foot as to the attitude of the clergy at elections, which are now a civil right.

"The school question is at least as important as the *Kulturkampf*, through which we have fought. Without a change in the present condition, it is impossible to preserve inviolate a Church spirit. Our adversaries rely upon the school as an exclusively State institution, but we cannot leave to them its sole administration. The final decision rests now everywhere with the State: ecclesiastical activity is simply permitted, which is a perverse state of affairs. The Church nourished the schools to greatness, and has now been rejected by them. The school laws are a fruit of the *Kulturkampf*, and must be abolished. It will cost labor, but the *Kulturkampf* has cost labor, and we have accomplished much.

"The right of the family must also be respected. We must raise the imperative demand that all religious instruction shall be intrusted to the Church. I shall put forward definite demands in the next session of the Landtag. If a teacher gives offence in religious instruction, the remedy lies with the bishop and not with the Government. Catholic emancipation was slowly accomplished in England, and we must carry through similarly the emancipation of the school."

Windthorst's speech was warmly applauded. Everywhere he was the hero of the occasion. Loud cheers were raised for him wherever he appeared, and people crowded about to shake his hand.

The discussion of the labor question did not go beyond emphasizing the necessity, in behalf of the home and the family, of forbidding the employment of married women in manufactories; and until that could be obtained, it was proposed to limit the hours of labor in which a married woman could be employed to ten; shortening the day's work of children, advocating the establishment of colonies of laborers, and dispensing with Sunday labor.

A great effort will be made on the part of German Catholics to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Leo XIII. as priest. A library of 8,000 volumes, containing all the works of Catholic authors that have appeared during his pontificate, will be formed and sent to him; and three great excursions over the Semmering, the Brenner, and the St. Gotthard Passes to Rome were proposed. Great stress was laid on contributions for the German Catholic colonies in Palestine, which have already acquired considerable land in that country.

The resolutions, which were adopted in private session amid great enthusiasm, express the sentiments of the meeting. The right of the Church to impart religious instruction and to choose the appropriate text-books was insisted on, and the reëstablishment of the confessional school demanded; Catholic religious teachers in the higher institutions are the organs of the Church, and are to be so regarded; the restoration of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See is demanded as essential to its freedom and independence, and every worldly power of divine establishment acts in its own interest and in the interest of permanent social order which sustains the Holy Father in his exalted claims; the recognition of the Pope as a power in political affairs is gratefully recognized. The following resolution, which I will quote in full, was adopted with especial exultation:

"The Catholic people of Germany has the right and the duty not to rest until all remnants and effects of the laws of the *Kulturkampf* are removed, especially all limitation upon the free residence and full and beneficent activity of all the Catholic orders."

In the closing session the Bishops of Luxemburg and Trier and the Archbishop of St. Maurice took part. The Bishop of Trier announced that the exhibition of one of its most sacred relics, the holy seamless robe of Christ, had always been attended by momentous events, affecting the whole world; that the occurrence of such an event rested with God, but the Bishop would not delay to expose the holy coat to the adoration of the faithful.

At the close of the meeting a grand banquet, in which seven hundred participated, was given, and toasts were drunk to the Pope, the Emperor, the Episcopate, the President, Count Ballestrem, and the guests, and Windthorst delivered an additional address. The next session of the Catholics of Germany will take place in Deggendorf, in Lower Bavaria.

The results of the late meeting are variously discussed. The Cologne *Gazette* says that such gatherings tend to demoralize the Ultramontane masses; that the leaders of the party let no opportunity pass to incite them: "They do not observe that their activity gradually becomes farcical. A grand and earnest sentiment did not pervade the Assembly this year." The *National Zeitung* believes that the meeting reveals a distinct purpose to initiate action in the next session of the Landtag which shall have for its object to secure for the Church the control of the public schools in Prussia. The conservative *Post* treats of the matter at greater length:

"What had not been previously manifest is now first revealed, viz., the definite declaration of the purpose to secure the abolition of the law of school inspection, and to confer upon the Church the direction of the schools and the supreme cognizance of religious instruction, and the reëstablishment of Church schools in the strictest sense of the term. 'The teachers must support the bishops.' This is the declaration of Dr. Windthorst. Although this proclamation encountered no opposition in the meeting, yet we may rightfully doubt whether the more moderate elements of the Centre, who assumed in the last parliamentary campaign a somewhat cold attitude towards Dr. Windthorst, will willingly permit themselves to be directed in a way which will place them in sharp opposition to the Government, and again in that position of defence from which they sought so diligently to free themselves, and whether they will again give Dr. Windthorst the supreme direction from which their tactics had removed him. The attempt will in any event be made, and it may well be queried how far their power of resistance will extend, when they run the risk of imperilling their position with the clerical democracy of defenders of the interests of the Church. If simply the radical wing of Windthorst, and not the entire Centre, supports this attack upon the school system of Prussia, it will be the business of all other parties to stand unitedly together and with the Government in behalf of the public schools, and to show the absolute hopelessness of Windthorst's attack, and thereby, in advance, avert a conflict concerning the schools, just as in the session of 1883, when Windthorst's attack upon the duty of all parties to sustain the public schools was unanimously rejected by the German Conservatives."

The *Germania* does not go to the full extent of its associates, but, in place of a one-sided and exclusive State superintendence of schools, demands a common oversight by Church and State.

The pastoral brief of the German bishops, which they issued at their recent meeting in Fulda, has just appeared. It is devoted mainly to a review of Leo XIII.'s services to the Church, and an appeal to fitly commemorate by gifts his fiftieth jubilee as priest in 1888. It complains of restrictions upon the action of the Church in Germany, but is significantly silent in its reference to the State. This is another indication of how thoroughly the Pope has taken the direction of Church politics in Germany into his own hands.

W. T. H.

THE LAST OF THE GOZZADINI.

ITALY, August 28, 1887.

"DIED at Ronzano Count Giovanni Gozzadini, August 25, 1887." So ends in the male line one of the oldest patrician families of Italy, famous in the best sense of the word, foremost as champions of liberty, science, and literature. In 1256 a Caudaleone Gozzadini emancipated 5,807 serfs; Bandilisio Gozzadini, 1334, expelled Cardinal de Pojet, and kept at bay Taddeo Pepoli, who aimed at becoming ruler of Bologna; Calorio Delfino Gozzadini, 1354, defied the tyranny of Oleggio; Pino, 1375, was foremost among those who overthrew the power of Pope Gregory XI.; Nanni headed the opponents of Zambeccari, of Bentivoglio, and of the Viscontis, 1398, 1403; Giacomo and Delfino in the fifteenth century defied alike the Pope and Bentivoglio; Camillo, in the presence of Charles V. and Clement VII., made Antonio de Leyva swallow his insolent threats. The history of the Gozzadinis during the republic presents a tragic spectacle of struggle, exile, imprisonment, and death. The family was extremely numerous: at one and the same time ninety-five males were living, all Guelphs. They gave fourteen professors to the University of Bologna, among these the celebrated Bettisia, professor of jurisprudence, one of the many Italian women who adorned the thirteenth century. The list of Gozzadinis ambassadors and senators is too long to enumerate. Benno Gozzadini, podestà of Milan, in 1257 excavated the Naviglio Canal, leading from Milan to Abbiate-

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grasso, where the grateful people, in exchange for the quadrupled worth of their lands, drowned him. But the Milanese historians have done honor to his memory—Litta, in his 'Celebrated Families,' and Verri, the historian; while Raffaele Sonsogno has made him the hero of a bulky novel, the statue of Benno adorns the Gallery of Milan, and a handsome street in that city bears his name. Among the many warriors, Malatesta Gozzadini was the most renowned. Giovanni was the last scion of this noble race, and, if such a plebeian phrase may be used, he was a chip of the old block. Proud of his race for the deeds they had done, Count Giovanni was the type of an Italian gentleman. As a writer Gregorovius has celebrated him, yet only a few intimate friends can tell what was the great attraction of Villa Ronzano. That attraction lay in his charming wife, Maria Teresa di Serrego Alighieri Gozzadini, one of the last descendants in the female line of Dante Alighieri.

Not to weary you with another genealogy, enough that Mark Antonio Serrego, of a noble family of Verona, married Ginevra, the last daughter of the last male descendant of Dante. When Italy in Florence commemorated the sixth centenary of her great poet, the brother of Maria Teresa, Count Piero di Serrego Alighieri, and his male descendants were inscribed among the Florentine patricians as *pronipoti* of Dante; and, moreover, the Municipal Council of Florence, "considering it their duty to confer the highest honors on the greatest citizen of Florence, decrees: The Contessa Maria Teresa Gozzadini, *née* Serrego Alighieri di Verona, is numbered among the Florentine aristocracy, and exempted from paying the tax." "Approved by 27 favorable votes, none contrary." How Maria Teresa bore "all that weight of glory like a flower," her friends can tell. Detesting her baptismal name because Austrian, for her husband and for them she was simply "Nina." Naturally gifted, she was educated with the utmost care, and in her youth was the pet of patriots and of poets, of Monti and Padre Cesari, of Berchet, of Niccolini, of the Ugoni. Of all books, she loved her Dante best, knowing every line by heart; and the same might also be said of the Bible—a rare thing in Italy. All her hate was reserved for Austria, to the great displeasure of her uncle, whose sympathies were with the Pope and the Emperor. When Count Gozzadini, her cousin, was presented as a suitable match, she inquired whether "he was a good Italian." Satisfied on this point, she married him, threw herself into his antiquarian studies, continuing her own, devoting herself to the education of her only daughter, and living on the hopes for Italy. All Italian and foreign celebrities were welcomed at Ronzano. Longfellow's translation of Dante delighted her (and, being a good linguist, she was a fair judge), and she sent him the commentary of Perez entitled 'I setti cerchi del Purgatorio,' which Longfellow in a graceful letter acknowledged.

Villa Ronzano, during the years that preceded 1848, was the resort of the Young Italy leaders. Livio Zambeccari, Pietramellara, Tanari, made it their headquarters—wise counsels and ready money being at their disposal. When Bologna succumbed after her glorious defence, Gozzadini and his wife succored the prisoners, secured the safety of the fugitives. Aleardo Aleardi, the poet, and Alberto Mario were among her then youthful protégés, and on one of the slopes she made them plant a group of firs, stone pines, and beeches. With both, husband and wife kept up a tender friendship to the end, "la Nina" and Alberto Mario writing to each other every New Year's Eve for two and thirty years. When the Austrians returned and the papal authority was reinstated in Bologna, an order was issued for the illumination of all the villas and palaces surrounding Bologna, in honor of Mons. Bedini. "Extinguish every light in Villa Ronzano," was the order of Count Gozzadini; and the Countess, arming her men and maids with buckets of water, passed the night on her terrace to extinguish any lights that the Austro-Papal police might see fit to place there. Villa Ronzano was the only palace on the hills that "shone in darkness"—*splendissima oscurità*, as a local poet, Marchetti, styled it.

The liberation of Bologna in 1859 rejoiced the heart of Gozzadini's noble wife. On the 14th of June, 1859, she writes: "Ronzano, free after eleven years of profanation, I salute thee in peace." Elected Deputy to the Assembly of Romagna, Count Gozzadini voted with joy the downfall of the Papacy, and la Nina, on the same day, wrote to Alberto: "I am proud of Giovanni's vote, with Austria at the gates, with Piedmont, who will not accept us, with Napoleon, who intrigues and compounds at Villafranca." But until all Italy was one and crowned with her crown of towers in Rome, the Gozzadinis were unsatisfied. In 1870 that also became an accomplished fact, and during the last ten years of her life la Nina's letters relate chiefly to literary matters. When her husband's work on 'Le torre gentilizie' appeared (you may remember publishing a notice of it in the *Nation*), Mario, wishing to write a biographical notice, asked her for some notes, of which, under the seal of secrecy, she sent the following:

"It is not without repugnance that I accede to your request to send you some particulars about my husband, because, when I read biographies of living men, the doubt so often proved true arises that they have furnished the leaves for their own laurel crown; but you have good taste and fine tact, and will know how to speak with prudence of a man eminently modest. . . . Here are a few words of mine for you. Up to his eighteenth year Gozzadini hated study, only learned what he was compelled to at school; athletic sports and gymnastic exercises were his only delight. In these he excelled; a perfect horseman, he was also a noted swordsman; at foot-ball and hand-ball [*palla* and *pallone*, the only fa[illegible]s Italian games] he was always the prize w[illegible]er. At eighteen he felt ashamed of his ignorance, and, without giving up his athletics, set himself to deep and diligent study. At twenty-two he began to frequent the historical archives, and soon became a distinguished palæographist. I subjoin a list of his works, which will tell you more than I can of his studies.

"He was, as you know, Deputy to the Assembly of the Romagna, and voted for the downfall of the Papacy and the annexation of the provinces to Piedmont. Of his own works he is the severest judge. So dissatisfied was he with his book on the 'Towers' that he very nearly burnt it. Surprised by the benevolent reception given to it, he wished he had delayed the publication, 'to make it better.' But if severe upon himself, he is bountiful in admiration and praise of others. Loyal, honest, upright, he never suspects other people's malignity, and of this he very often becomes the victim. He loves silence and solitude, walks for hours during the day, passes hours in writing and reading. His speech is brief, concise, and *well salted*, often witty; at times he descends to a pun. Detesting luxury, he lives modestly and with sobriety. As a lad he determined never to drink wine, lest he should 'lose his head,' and he never touches it. He prefers his own independence to everything else, and in order to preserve it, and also because his timidity renders him taciturn in society, has refused honors and offices innumerable. At home he is always serene and good-humored, never moody or capricious; tolerant and kind to all his dependents. There, this much, and it is too much, is all I can say. Do not let my hand appear."

When Mario's biography appeared, la Nina writes: "The biography is eloquent and beautiful—a real photograph. *Nannetto* grew quite red and confused, and charged me with having helped you to details that you could not have found elsewhere. He says that such praises compromise him, that he does not merit them." The proofs of Mario's 'Garibaldi' were corrected by la Nina. When she came to his account of Aspromonte, she writes:

"I protest against your saying that they meant to kill Garibaldi [alas, Cialdini's order speaks too clear: *bisogna schiacciarlo*]. I don't believe there exists in Italy a monster capable of such a crime; but if even it be true, you ought to hide it for the honor of the fatherland. My blood boils to think that foreigners, who so delight in calumniating us, will read this horror narrated as it is by you. How I should like to upset the inkstand over you!"

Here, I think, is her last letter:

"If you read my husband's last book, you will do me the greatest pleasure to pass judgment on it. He has acted the part of an impartial historian, not hiding the faults of his ancestors, seeking, as he always does, only the truth. We shall see now whether some papist will seek to whitewash Cossa, whose victims, Nanni Gozzadini and his family, now, after five centuries, are avenged by this Nanni."

This noble woman died suddenly on the 25th of September, 1881, while making an effort to be present at her husband's inaugural speech at the opening of the Civic Museum of Bologna. After her death he published a volume of her letters, the interest of which is much lessened by his having excluded all those which speak of himself. A beautiful preface by Giosuè Carducci gems the volume. Since her death he has lived in absolute retirement. His few letters to me after his loss and mine, sending roses from Ronzano to adorn the tomb of his wife's lifelong friend, are too sacred for the public eye. Last year he sent a photograph of the beeches planted by Aleardi and Mario in 1849. Beneath those beeches we spent a long summer day with Carducci, his delightful wife and children; and the poet, as the rarest favor, recited his glorious ballad of "King Theodore." And now yesterday in Villa Ronzano, the last of the Gozzadini was gathered to his fathers, and we may safely say that his last thoughts were for "Nina," his life's one love, without whose presence the last five years have been to him a death in life.

J. W. M.

Correspondence.

REPEAL THE TARIFF ON BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: That every college and university in the land should be a means of education, not only for the few that are privileged to frequent its halls, but also for the many to whom this pleasure is denied, and that each should be such an educational centre that its influence for higher, nobler things should be felt in every school-room and family in the region of which it is the educational head, are statements that will probably pass undisputed. The term "college professor" should, and usually does, not only denote a man that gives a part of his time to the instruction of youth in one of the higher institutions of learning, but also should connote one of moral habits, whose leisure is spent in studying, writing, and publishing. This latter portion of his duties, often the more important, is none the less real because unprovided for in his contract and unrewarded in his salary. Nor does the State or the Government reward the valuable work that is done by the many scholars in this country connected with institutions or working privately. No pension awaits him who devotes himself to the scholar's life, nor is one generally desired. "The work rewards." The scholars and students of the country have, however, just ground for complaint if they are at all hampered or restricted by the Government in their studies or investigations. Every one who has attempted to study any subject at all deeply and thoroughly, knows how dependent the student is on books that have been published in Europe and not republished in this country. The latest novel, the bright essay,

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the volume of dainty verse—these the American publisher gives us at prices with which his English brother, who works at the disadvantage of having to deal fairly and honestly with his authors, cannot compete; the exhaustive monograph, the exact reproduction of a mediæval text, the report of the latest scientific experiments—these are caviare to the general, and no publisher finds it worth his while to "pirate" them. But these books specialists and students, who are usually men of limited incomes, must have, even though the Government shows its appreciation and encouragement of learning by adding twenty-five per cent. duty to the always high cost of the books. One cannot but wonder what will be the judgment of posterity on a nation that, while claiming to be the most generally enlightened and educated in the world, collected such a tariff on imported books at the very time that one of the most perplexing problems before its statesmen was how to reduce its revenue! What other civilized country levies such a tax?

Professional men are, it is true, allowed to import, free of duty, books to be used by them in their profession; the Government thus recognizing the value of their services. This return is, however, in appearance merely, and is usually nullified. The active professional man imports his books through the mails as soon as they are published, having found that on small parcels of books the expenses for boxing, freight, and fees more than equal the duty on books arriving by post. To the large number of students that cannot claim that the chosen study to which they are devoting all their leisure is their profession, even this semblance of a return is denied, and yet their productions are often of decided value.

But there is another and even broader view of the matter: to increase the facilities of the people for getting books would be to increase the means for general culture. The words "sweetness and light" have been so misused that they have almost a slang effect, but they do embody one of the greatest needs of this great American people, and anything that will tend to the more general diffusion of sweetness and light should be welcomed by our Government instead of being almost shut out by a heavy duty. Has the time not come when the enticing of emigrants from the overcrowded countries of the Old World is secondary in importance to the giving to the citizens of our own country every means for leading a higher, more intellectual, more spiritual life? Would that the Milton that wrote, "As good almost kill a man as kill a good book. . . . Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit, imbalm'd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life," were now alive to write of this practice of allowing emigrants—some good, some "burdens to the earth"—to enter freely, and settle our lands, while "good bookes" are forced to pay a heavy duty!

Will not the *Nation* start a crusade, in which every newspaper, every scholar, every student, and every book-lover shall be invited to join, in favor of the total repeal of the tariff on books?

Yours respectfully,

WM. DALLAM ARMES.

OAKLAND, CAL., September 16, 1887.

AN EXPERIMENT IN PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Five years ago two Boston gentlemen, moved by the miseries of tenement-house life, undertook to help the poor to help themselves to better homes. To this end they planned carefully and built thoroughly a block of wooden houses, differing from the ordinary tenement-houses by which they were surrounded chiefly in that they provided tenements strictly wholesome from a sanitary standpoint, and strictly private and disconnected with every other, at ten dollars a month, *i. e.*, about a dollar a month more than the same amount of room fetched in one of the old-fashioned tenement-houses near by. The building was only two stories high, but long and narrow. On each floor there were nine tenements; but these were wholly separate one from another, having each a private outside door, reached from the street through a private yard (some ten by fifteen feet in area), and opening into a private entry leading to the three rooms and water-closet, of which the tenement itself consisted. A private cemented cellar also went with each tenement.

The cellars were dry and wholesome; the walls throughout, for greater cleanliness, were painted instead of papered. The sanitary arrangements, ventilation, etc., were planned and kept in order under the personal direction of one of the owners, himself a physician of large experience and sound practical knowledge. Thus these tenements offered at a small cost the great prime factors of a home—seclusion and healthfulness; and it was supposed that, from among the many who are crowded into noisy and filthy tenements, some, at least, of the kind often described as "the worthy poor" would jump at the chance to secure for themselves clean and comfortable homes.

But what has been the result? It turns out that the tenements have never been appreciated and are not sought for. The owners, having spent time and money in vain and without even the reward of appreciation, have become fully persuaded that the dwellers in cheap tenements are not "oppressed," "ground down," or even dissatisfied with their homes; that they love darkness rather than light, publicity more than privacy, the fellowship of the crowd more than the retirement of the home. It is abundantly demonstrated that in that region extra comfort and cleanness is not deemed worth an extra rental—in short, that among these people, however much grumbling there may be, there is not enough dissatisfaction with the existing order of things in tenement-houses to bring about a change when it becomes not only possible but easy. So far as can be learned by the writer, who has been an attentive, though disinterested, observer of the experiment, failure has come, not from any extrinsic causes—such as petty meddling by the owners, indiscreet management, etc.—but wholly and exclusively from the indifference of those whom it was hoped to benefit. Moreover, it would seem to be proved that in that neighborhood the ills of tenement-house life are not superficial, but constitutional; and if this be so, they are probably curable only by some such radical treatment as a change in human nature.

Respectfully, W. T. SEDGWICK.

95 MT. VERNON STREET, BOSTON.

SILVER COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The United States cannot become the dumping ground of silver, for the reason that silver is already cheaper in this country than in any other nation in the world. In England the coinage rate of silver is 14.28 ounces of silver to 1 of gold, in Portugal 14.9 to 1, in the Scandinavian States 14.88 to 1, in Austria-Hungary 15.5 to 1, in Russia and India 15 to 1; in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, and Greece it is coined at 15½ ounces to 1 ounce of gold, while in the United States the coinage rate is 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold.

France's stock of silver coin is worth in gold at home $553,000,000; it would be worth no more here. None of the stocks of silver coins could be purchased in any of the nations for less than their value in gold, which, as we have seen, is above the coinage value of silver in the United States. So much, then, for the silver coins of other nations.

The silver that has gone into the arts has had labor added to it, and its value is therefore greater than that of the silver coined, which disposes of that source of supply. What have we left? Silver bullion! None of the nations to which "Anti-Silver" refers (in your issue of September 15), except Mexico and South America, produce any silver bullion, but instead are constant absorbers of it, and get their supply from the United States, Mexico, and South America. England, while she fixes the price of silver bullion, keeps no stock on hand—it is a mere hand-to-mouth business with her. India and China demand from England every ounce of silver bullion she can secure from the countries that produce it, and they pay for it at full coinage rates in gold. England is the silver broker of the world, and she carries on her trade at great profit to herself, but at great detriment to the United States, Mexico, and South America.

There is therefore no surplus silver bullion in the world to be had for the purposes of coinage into "facsimile silver dollars," as all the metal is required in the balances of trade for the East. As England has long been getting the 30 per cent. profit, simply because the United States Government does not throw open her mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, there is no opportunity for any nation to go into the "facsimile" scheme, even if they were so disposed; and your comment that "coins *exactly* like the genuine silver dollar cannot be produced in a chimney corner," remains true.

This silver-coinage business, to men who fancy all the earth was made for gold dollars, is easily disposed of; but for men who study into the facts of history and of nature, and who, above all, have a little reverence for the wisdom of the Almighty in making both gold and silver for the benefit of mankind, it takes on a might and majesty that some men are not likely to comprehend.

E. J. FARMER.

CLEVELAND, O., September 19, 1887.

[We think that Mr. Farmer has misconceived to some extent the point made by "Anti-Silver." His inquiry, as we understand it, was in substance this: Why may not anybody buy 412½ grains of silver 9-10 fine, paying therefor about 75 cents, the present market price, and fashion it into an American silver dollar exactly like the genuine, and then pass it in trade for 100 cents, pocketing the difference, and repeating the operation *ad libitum*? To do this it is not necessary to go to the European stocks of silver coin or to go anywhere outside of the United States. The metal required for such an operation can be bought any day in Wall Street or at any silver-smelting establishment in the country.

Regarding the designs of the Almighty in making both gold and silver, we have no information that we consider worth much for purposes of controversy. Mr. Henry George and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn are just now making great pretences to know what His designs were in making the earth generally; and since gold and silver are among its component parts, these gentlemen would be able to meet Mr. Farmer on terms of equality.—ED. NATION.]

HENRY CLAY'S ABOLITIONISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Carl Schurz, in his Life of Henry Clay, omits an important point in telling of the peti-

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tion of the Quaker Mendenhall and its reception by the great pacificator. When Clay had explained that it would be impossible for him to comply with the petition and free his slaves immediately, Mendenhall asked, "Will you provide in your will that they shall be free at your death?" This question and Clay's negative answer to it were suppressed in the accounts of the incident published in the Whig papers of the time, and Mr. Schurz only follows the current story in making no reference to them. The true account appeared in the *Free Labor Advocate*, issued at Newport, now Fountain City, Ind. The discrepancy between this and the Whig account attracted attention and led to the republication of the complete story over the signature of twenty men who heard question and answer. Of these witnesses at least one, Mordecai C. White of Minneapolis, Minn., is still living.

The failure of the Whigs to repeat this feature of the conversation shows that they did not regard Clay's triumph as so complete as Mr. Schurz represents it; and as for the abolitionists, they regarded Clay's reply to this particular question as the strongest point against him. E. L. D.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 21, 1887.

Notes.

MR. ALDIS WRIGHT, so honorably and widely known by his long services to literature, is preparing for the press an edition of the writings of his friend, the late Edward Fitzgerald, unpublished as well as published, including, for example, his powerful renderings of "Œdipus Rex" and "Œdipus Coloneus," and also a large number of his letters to various correspondents. The work is well advanced, and may be looked for before very long.

Macmillan & Co. will be the American publishers of a subscription book of singular beauty and curiosity, 'Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique,' by A. J. Hipkins, author of the article *Pianoforte* in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' The text, as we learn from the prospectus, will not form a connected monograph on the history of instrumentation, yet will approach it, illustrating as it does fifty plates in colors, selected, in part at least, from the cream of the recent loan collection at South Kensington. Specimens of these plates are before us, and are admirably executed. The size is folio. A fifteen-guinea edition on Japanese paper has all been taken up in England.

The same firm will reprint especially for this market Mrs. Noel Hartley's new story 'Ismay's Children,' and F. Marion Crawford's 'Marzio's Crucifix'—the latter uniform with the author's other works; the former in cloth and in paper.

John C. Nimmo, London, will publish next month 'The Life of Benvenuto Cellini,' newly translated by John Addington Symonds, with portrait and eight etchings; 'More Lyrics from the Song-Books of the Elizabethan Age,' edited by A. H. Bullen; and 'De Omnibus Rebus,' by the author of 'Flemish Interiors,' with 100 illustrations.

Geo. Routledge & Sons have nearly ready a translation of Daudet's 'Sapho,' uniform with the other handsome volumes already taken over from the French.

'Living Lights,' a popular account of phosphorescent animals and vegetables, by C. F. Holder; 'Christian Facts and Forces,' by the Rev. Newman Smyth; and a memorial edition of the late Prof. E. A. Sophocles's 'Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods,' supervised by Prof. J. H. Thayer, are in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

Frederick A. Stokes announces 'Señora Villena and Gray: an Oldhaven Romance,' by Marion Wilcox; 'Mrs. Hephæstus, and Other Short Stories,' by Geo. A. Baker; 'Madrigals and Catches,' by Frank Dempster Sherman; 'Thistle-Drift,' by John Vance Cheney; and 'Representative Etchings,' by artists of to-day in America, with text by Ripley Hitchcock.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. have in press 'A Russian Proprietor,' by Tolstoi.

'White Cockades,' a Scotch story of the Pretender, by Edward Irenæus Stevenson of the *Independent*, will shortly be published by Chas. Scribner's Sons.

The New England Publishing Co., Boston, issue directly 'Acts and Anecdotes of Authors,' by Charles M. Barrows; and 'Songs of History,' relating to important episodes in American history, by Hezekiah Butterworth.

A volume of poems by the Rev. Waldo Messaros is in preparation by Rufus C. Hartranft, Philadelphia.

The "Knickerbocker Nuggets" devised by G. P. Putnam's Sons prove to be a very comely addition to the many series of pocket classics. The cover is a combination of dark blue cloth, stamped with arabesques in gilt, for the back, and a pale blue paper with a foliage design partly in gilt, for the sides. The type is not too small, the proof-reading careful (so far as we have examined), and the presswork very good. In the selected 'Tales from Irving,' in two volumes, excessive bulkiness has been avoided by using a thinnish paper, so that better examples are the 'Gulliver' (two volumes, with illustrations), the 'Gesta Romanorum,' and Thos. Love Peacock's 'Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey.' Other volumes in prospect show an equally nice selection. The "Nuggets" are to be welcomed.

To Cassell's National Library have been added the second volume of Mungo Park's 'Travels in the Interior of Africa,' Shakspere's "Henry VIII."; and Pepys's 'Diary' for the *annus mirabilis*, 1666.

Nos. 4 and 5 of the 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (The *Century* Co.) have now appeared, carrying the narrative into the battle of Shiloh, beginning with Gen. Grant's own account. As the volumes grow, one is more and more impressed with the inestimable worth of their illustrations in portraiture and topography.

The school-children of Connecticut are, upon the whole, to be congratulated if they are to learn the history of that Commonwealth from the book that Mr. Elias B. Sanford has prepared for them. It is considerably below the level of Prof. Johnston's 'Connecticut,' and is in fact little more than a chronicle; but the story is told in an interesting way and in simple style. The woodcuts with which the book is illustrated are, so far as their subjects are concerned, well chosen. They are, however, badly worn or poorly executed, and children will not get pleasant impressions of the great men of Connecticut from these portraits. In other respects the book is attractive and well fitted for its purpose. It is published by S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford.

It is unnecessary, in view of the fact that the public has already been made acquainted with Fedor Dostoyevsky's celebrated 'Annals of a Dead House,' through several translations, both directly from the Russian and through the French, to enter into details about that work in connection with Mr. H. Sutherland Edwards's recently published translation, which has been reprinted by Harper & Brothers under the title 'Prison Life in Siberia.' Mr. Edwards's translation is from the French, the only thing Russian about it being the bracketed title. Whatever errors the French translator indulged in are faithfully reproduced. One specimen, taken near the beginning of chapter i., will suffice to illustrate these: "The climate [of Siberia] is excellent, the merchants are rich and respectable, the Europeans in easy circumstances are numerous." If "natives" be substituted for "Europeans," the sense will become apparent. There are also some original errors of carelessness, such as "six years" instead of "six months."

Some years since Mr. Blaine brought forward a scheme for transferring the proceeds of the Federal excise upon spirits to the several States. This proposal found no supporters at the time, but a convert has at last appeared in Mr. W. H. Jones, the author of an essay entitled 'Federal Taxes and State Expenses,' published by G. P. Putnam's Sons as one of the "Questions of the Day" series. His argument is, that the Federal Government has a practical monopoly of the power of indirect taxation, that indirect taxes are less oppressive than direct taxes, and that it is the constitutional duty of Congress "to provide for the general welfare" by distributing among the States, according to population, the money obtained from the excise, in order that they may relieve their subjects from the burden of their local charges. The author is evidently but slightly acquainted with either the principles or the methods of taxation, and his assumptions are of the most extraordinary character. He declares that three per cent. of the population of the country own more than two-thirds of all the property, and pay but one-fourth of the taxes. Under the influence of this conjecture he is perhaps justified in exclaiming, "It is with difficulty that strong nerves and habitual self-control shall maintain their equanimity and self-control in the presence of facts so well calculated to arouse indignation." The credit of this series of publications is damaged by the admission of such matter.

Mr. John F. Baker's 'The Federal Constitution, an Essay' (Putnams) furnishes in an agreeable and convenient form for reading, just at this time, some leading facts relating to the history and adoption of the national Constitution; also, the text of that instrument and its amendments, with the dates of proposal and adoption and a considerable annotation of cases. The comments of the writer are sensible, but not remarkable; and the value and usefulness of the little book lie not so much in these as in the other parts of it. We observe two striking quotations in it. "'The finest fruit earth holds up to its maker,' says Humboldt, 'is a man.'" And again: "At the age of eighty-four the revered Josiah Quincy sent an autograph letter to the writer in these words: 'To promote either individual or general happiness, men should seek (neither for themselves nor the public) power, but virtue.'"

Mr. Charles A. O'Neil's 'The American Electoral System' (Putnams) is an interesting and valuable monograph, giving a narrative of the leading events attending the election of all the Presidents of the United States, "with a view of awakening interest in a subject of the greatest importance." Few things connected with our written national Constitution are so remarkable as the quiet annulling by mere usage of its express and elaborate scheme for choosing our highest official. The events attending this process are highly instructive. The opinion is widely entertained that the present method should be changed, and Mr. O'Neil shares it. He advocates "a uniform district system, approved by illustrious statesmen of all parties: Hamilton and Jefferson, the elder Bayard and Gallatin, the second Adams and Madison, Webster and Story, Benton and Morton—a system which gives to every party in a State and every interest in a State its relative influence in the nation." We heartily commend this book to all students of our national affairs. It does much to illuminate the subject by information now first collected. "The sources of my information," says the writer, "have been the news-

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papers from 1788 to 1877 [1887], local histories, lives and letters of public men, Congressional debates and documents, and *Niles' Register*. The recognized standard histories of the United States are almost a blank on this important subject."

We receive from E. & J. B. Young & Co., American agents of the Arundel Society, one of their last publications, the Virgil from the Duomo of Orvieto. It is in the usual style of the Society's reproductions, but we can hardly approve the selection of such a subject from this magnificent storehouse of art, where, in the great frescoes of Signorelli, are such stupendous fragments equally available. We doubt, in fact, if the subjects in the dado, the arabesques, and the small Dante pictures which form part of the decoration, are really by the master, and not scholars' work —part, indeed, of his general scheme, but not by his hand or of his design. They are too inferior in merit to the great work with which they are associated to be readily accepted, and this doubt should have weighed with the Society rather than the convenience of finding an isolated subject of this character. If it be by Signorelli, it has none of his characteristic qualities or power, and on that ground is objectionable. If, as we believe, not his at all, no excuse for reproducing it is given.

Leonardo's "Adoration of the Magi" is further analyzed in its conception and working out, as shown by various cartoons, by M. Eugène Müntz, in *L'Art* for August 15 (Macmillan). M. Paul Leroi prints the list of acquisitions made by the Government from the collection of this year's Salon for distribution to provincial museums, etc., finding much to criticise in the selection of paintings and drawings, and somewhat (if less) in that of statuary, etc. In the latter class he praises the choice of the powerful group by Emmanuel Fremiet, "A Gorilla carrying off a Woman," which received the medal of honor; and M. Leroi takes occasion to narrate the life of the artist. A photogravure of this piece of sculpture accompanies the article, and offers a striking object-lesson in the Development theory.

Le Livre for September introduces a series of articles on the leading French bibliographers and the great bibliophiles of our day, by M. Gustave Pawlowski, who begins with the director of the National Library, M. Léopold Delisle. A fine portrait of this not more energetic and learned than amiable character justifies the writer's praise of him as an admirable organizer: executive force is written in every lineament. He has known, says M. Pawlowski, how to attract private beneficence and to secure exceptional appropriations from the Government. His singular penetration in the matter of the stolen Libri MSS. which found their way into the Ashburnham collection, and the obstacles which have prevented their return to the libraries of France, are duly set forth. M. Delisle's scholarly activity is shown to have been enormous, and to have been unchecked by his promotion, thirteen years ago, to his present responsible post.

The ten volumes forming the second series of the new 60-centime "Collection d'Auteurs célèbres" have now been published (Paris: Marpon & Flammarion; Boston: Schoenhof). They appear weekly, each one containing a complete work very well printed and in a convenient form. The second series contains Théophile Gautier's 'Jettatura,' Jules Sandeau's 'Madeleine,' and Amyot's charming old translation of the Greek story of Longus, 'Daphnis et Chloé' (though why the editors should have included this in a collection which is devoted to the publication, in a good and cheap form, of works by modern and contemporary writers, it would not be easy to say). There are given, from less well-known writers, 'La Mansarde' of Jules Claretie, who is now *directeur* of the Théâtre-Français, and 'Le Roman rouge' of Catulle Mendès, who created, a quarter of a century ago, the poetic school of the "Parnassiens."

A year and a half ago we mentioned the publication of the first volume of Prof. von Holtzendorff's 'Handbuch des Völkerrechts.' The second and third volumes have now appeared, pp. xii, 672, and xv, 797 (Hamburg: J. F. Richter). A fourth volume is expected. We shall recur to this important work.

—Franklin, during the period covered by the fourth volume of Mr. Bigelow's edition of his Works (G. P. Putnam's Sons), viz., from 1767 to 1772, inclusive, was still residing abroad as colonial agent, and made his first and second visits to Paris in 1767 and 1769. Much of his correspondence and contributions to the press relates to the impending separation of the colonies, the opening letter to Lord Kames being a fine example of foresight and prophecy. British advocates, in our day, of Imperial Federation can read his sketch of a like scheme for binding America to the mother country, with the provision of representation in Parliament, when not only the mainland should have its delegates, but the outlying islands—Barbadoes, etc., 4; Bermuda, etc., in rotation, 1; Newfoundland and St. John's, 1; and so on. The practical side of our philosopher finds vent in suggestions for spare eating before going on shipboard; resorting to a silk hammock to avoid lightning-strokes; for learning to swim, making chimneys draw, cultivating silk, selecting glasses for the eyes; for a new alphabet and reformed spelling (with a selection from Addison in phonetic type), and much more. He proves by experiment the greater difficulty of traction when boats are towed in shallow waters; shows, from his own boyish experience, that one might cross the Channel with the aid of a kite; speculates on the origin of coal, and on the absence of dialect and accent in America. He sifts in much sound free-trade doctrine (anticipating Adam Smith), which his Pennsylvania admirers must read with averted faces, if that feat be possible. While writing, on May 14, 1768, from London, "a great mob of coal porters fills the street, carrying a wretch of their business upon poles, to be ducked and otherwise punished at their pleasure for working at the old wages." He witnessed, also, the Wilkes and Liberty tumultuous Middlesex election of 1768; and could report, in addition to the above, within a year, "riots in the country about corn; . . . riots about work-houses; riots of colliers; riots of weavers; . . . riots of sawyers; riots of sailors; . . . riots of government chairmen; riots of smugglers," etc. Visiting Ireland in 1772, he looked in on the Parliament, which "makes a most respectable figure, with a number of very good speakers in both parties, and able men of business"; and by "a loud, unanimous *aye*" he was invited to a seat on the floor. This was against precedent, the privilege being reserved for members of the English Parliament; but the Speaker "supposed the House would consider the American assemblies as English parliaments." Cochin's familiar portrait of Franklin is the frontispiece of this volume.

—While Mr. Brander Matthews is condemning the "condensations" of the British Warnes and Wards, and English authors are sighing over the wholesale appropriations of the American Munros and Ogilvies, the great German publishing house of F. A. Brockhaus has descended into the same galley. In its collection of Spanish authors (published in the original) are included a number of works of the Spanish novelist Trueba, which are sold largely to the Spanish-speaking countries of South America, but for which the author never received any compensation. He at last protested in an open letter to the firm of Brockhaus against the use made of his literary property, and the *Deutsche Schriftsteller-Zeitung* reprinted his letter as an *argumentum ad hominem* at the time the question of concluding a literary convention between Germany and Spain was being discussed. As the writer handled the Brockhauses without gloves, calling them "audacious, not to say shameless," and speaking of their having transgressed the eighth commandment, the members of the firm, Messrs. Eduard, Rudolph, and Albert Brockhaus, sued the editor of the *Schriftsteller-Zeitung*, Dr. W. Lange, for libel before a civil court. The court, however, agreed with the defendant in considering the appropriation of unprotected intellectual property a reprehensible and immoral action, and accordingly acquitted Dr. Lange. From this judgment the firm appealed to a higher court, their counsel alleging that in publishing the works of Spanish authors in the original they had only been following the example of the publisher Tauchnitz in his "Collection of British Authors," and that the letter of Señor Trueba had evidently been published in the *Schriftsteller-Zeitung* with the sole intent of injuring their business. The opposing counsel, however, showed that the example of the Tauchnitz collection was badly chosen, inasmuch as that firm, like Cotta and other German publishers, had invariably paid the English authors for their reprints; and the plaintiff finally added insult to injury by reading Brockhaus's own definition of literary piracy from the article on "Nachdruck" in the edition of the 'Conversations-Lexikon' of 1824. That article defined "Nachdruck" as "that literary piracy which, defiantly mocking at right and custom, seeks its aim in reaping what others have sowed. The business of a reprinter is base, he is publicly despised, his trade is immoral," etc., etc. Dr. Lange furthermore pointed out that the volume containing the article bears, as the motto of the sixth edition of the 'Conversations-Lexikon,' the words of Calderon: "As written by the author, not as printed by theft, whose task it is to ruin the task of others." The higher court has just affirmed the judgment of the lower.

—The Germans have learned something from Donnelly and other Baconians. They would take from Bacon as a philosopher as much as followers of Delia Bacon would add to him as a dramatist. Eugene Reichel has published in Stuttgart a critical study entitled, 'Who Wrote the Novum Organon?' That the writer of that work could not be Francis Bacon, Reichel argues, not without plausibility. His tactics are similar to those of the Biblical critics who trace to Mark alone the original of the other three Gospels, and then in that lowest deep a lower deep or anonymous "Protevangelion." So Reichel, by an elaborate analysis, detects in the 'Novum Organon' an original work, overlaid and often marred by Baconian superfetation—a work more poetical and, indeed, philosophical, than was to be expected from Bacon's make of mind. Satisfied thus that Bacon plagiarized everything worth having in the book which is the corner-stone of his fame, the Teutonic critic next inquires who was the real writer of the manuscript from which Bacon stole his thunder. His first thought was that that original must have been Shakspere. But then he judged that the great dramatist was born a little too late, and must have impregnated whatever he penned with more poetry. The final conclusion of Reichel is, that the true originator of the world-famous and epoch-making 'Organon' was a teacher of Bacon's, who, taken suddenly sick, on his death-bed intrusted his philosophical manuscript for publication to his promising pupil. That Bacon—aware that dead men tell no tales—should have stamped the work here and there with his own finger-marks in order to hide the

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real authorship, and, having thus disguised his stealings, should bring them before the world as all his own and "the greatest birth of time," was quite in keeping with the character of a man whom Pope damned to everlasting infamy as the "meanest of mankind."

—'Kitim—Chitim' (*sic* for Kittim, Chittim) is the title of a new treatise (1887) by Dr. Paulus Cassel, the famous Jew preacher of the Gospel in Berlin, and author of scores of books and pamphlets teeming with learning, *esprit*, and erratic extravagance. He now comes forward as the antagonist of the speculations indulged in by some archæologists concerning the great extent of Hittite power and civilization in the times of the Pharaohs and Assyrian conquerors, prior and subsequent to the Israelitish conquest of Canaan. It is not our object here to examine the arguments by which those views, chiefly represented by Prof. Sayce of Oxford—to whom the treatise is addressed as a "Sendschreiben"—are sought to be refuted, but to point out, by a slight abstract, to what length fanciful criticism can pursue the work of spinning hypothetical yarns. The Hittites (sons of Heth), says the Doctor, were Canaanites who lived in fenced towns. *Heth* signified *fence*. The eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet was so called because it resembled a fence. The numeral 8 is a rounded off imitation of the same form. Such a fenced town was (among others) Luz, which the man who betrayed Bethel built in the land of the Hittites (Judg. i). Luz, in Hebrew, signifies *nut*. The Greek word for *nut-trees*, Caryæ, was the name of a town in Laconia which was destroyed in consequence of a similar act of treason. Caryæ was sacred to Artemis; the Lacedæmonian virgins performed there yearly dances to the virgin goddess. Such were the yearly dances performed by the daughters of Israel in honor of Jephthah's daughter, who was doomed to lifelong virginity. The Caryatides, in Greek architecture, symbolized the life of such victims of devotion. Bœa, another town of Laconia, which grew into one out of three towns, reminds the author of the Hittite Hebron, "the city of four." Near it was a temple of Æsculapius, the son of Apollo. Another Laconian temple of the divine healer was on the river Smenus, and another son of Apollo was Ismenus. These names are "without doubt" related to Esmun, the healing god of the Phœnicians. Esmun signifies *eight* (Heb. *sh'mōnāh*). All these things must be somehow connected. How they are is not exactly explained, and still less many another thread of the critical tissue which we leave out on account of its cobweb-like thinness. The end of the whole becomes homiletical, and partly mystical. The Hasmoneans are converted into servants of "the Eighth" (*sh'mōnī*) and saviours. The hammer (*maqqāb*), whence their designation Maccabees, is the symbol of the healing god, and of the lightning. Abraham saw the coming of a "son of Heth," a son of Eight. Jesus, the Saviour, presents in his name the numeral value of 888, or three eights, and it is "quite wonderful that when he was born, the Roman Emperor, Octavianus, reigned, whose name was derived from *eight*." Whether this is meant as a joke or not, the context leaves us in doubt.

JOHN PICKERING.

Life of John Pickering. By his daughter, Mary Orne Pickering. Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1887. (Copyright by Henry G. Pickering.)

A SINGULAR and somewhat perverse destiny has prevented the due recognition, both during his life and since his death, of one of the greatest scholars and noblest characters that America has produced. Intellectual powers and attainments of the highest order were devoted with incessant industry to purposes of public good. Yet this industry was directed into so many channels, and was accompanied by such an aversion to notoriety, that the distinction attained was less than that which has been gained by talents far inferior, but guided by more concentrated and ambitious effort.

This somewhat remarkable combination of great and varied abilities, strong public spirit, and intense energy, with lack of personal ambition, was evidently inherited by John Pickering from his distinguished father. Among the notable characters brought forth by the Revolutionary struggle, few were more admirable than that of Timothy Pickering. A judge in Massachusetts at thirty, then colonel of volunteers, and afterwards adjutant-general and quartermaster-general during the war; Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State under Washington and Adams; member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, negotiator of Indian treaties, Representative in Congress—he filled all his many offices with the constant success born of well-trained ability and energetic zeal. Yet, when occasion offered, he gladly withdrew from these public offices to his Pennsylvanian and New England farms, careless of distinction, and seemingly unconscious of all that he had done to gain it.

His eldest son, the subject of this biography, was born in Salem on the 7th of February, 1777. His father was then in the field, as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment, in the first winter campaign of Washington in New York and the Jerseys. His mother, Rebecca White, came also of good New England stock, and shared the spirit of her patriotic husband. To be with him in his frequent changes of residence during the war, she willingly encountered the fatigues and perils of long journeys and the inconveniences of a camp. Her little boy accompanied her throughout, his unquiet childhood and his later wandering youth being in rather singular contrast to his placid and uneventful manhood and age. After the necessary schooling in Salem, he entered Harvard College in 1792, graduated with honor in 1796, and in the same year commenced his studies for the bar under Edward Tilghman, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. That city was then the national capital, and Col. Pickering was Secretary of State. The studies of his son were presently interrupted. A well-known public man of that day, William Smith of South Carolina, had been appointed to succeed John Quincy Adams as Minister to Portugal. He had, among other qualifications, a familiar knowledge of the French language; and he selected for his secretary of legation young John Pickering, who possessed the same useful accomplishment. This was an unusual preferment for a youth of twenty. The choice proved a happy one. His aptitude for such duties became so manifest that two years later the Hon. Rufus King, Minister to England, was glad to secure his aid as private secretary.

A public career was now open to him, under the most favorable auspices. But his experience and all his sentiments were strongly adverse to such a course of life. "For a man to think of public employment as his sole object," he writes to his father in December, 1799, "I consider as downright madness." Accordingly, in October, 1801, he returned to his native country and to his chosen profession, neither of which he could afterwards be induced to leave.

His four years in Europe were spent in a manner which laid the foundation of his future eminence and usefulness. The time not required for his public duties was devoted to varied studies and keen observation, of which his published letters give ample evidence. He acquired the leading European languages, enlarged his knowledge of the Oriental tongues with a view to an expected visit to Constantinople, read the best textbooks of the civil and common law, attended the English law courts and the debates in Parliament, travelled in France, Holland, and Belgium, and found time for the natural sciences, to which he was always much devoted, particularly "the enchanting study of botany." Probably no young man of his time in America was better furnished in every mental accomplishment than John Pickering when he returned to his native town to resume his law studies. Had he chosen to devote himself entirely to his profession, there was no distinction which he might not have expected to attain. In particular, as a writer on legal subjects, his remarkable powers of acquisition, his philosophical acumen, his diplomatic experience, and his clear, correct, and vigorous style, would probably have placed him in the first rank, beside Story, Kent, Wheaton, and other famous lights of that learning. An evidence of his qualifications in this respect was given by his pamphlet on the McLeod case, when his opinions on that international controversy, which for a time shook the country, were received by the best authorities on both sides as unanswerable and decisive. His aversion to public life prevented him from accepting any Federal office, but he could not resist the solicitations of his friends and neighbors to serve them in the Legislature of his own State. In the House of Representatives and the Senate, to which he was repeatedly elected, his speeches and reports were always received with great respect. He was appointed a member of the commission for revising the statutes of the State. Having removed from Salem to Boston in 1827, he was soon made City Solicitor, an office of trust, involving a considerable addition to his professional duties.

But in the midst of these labors, his allegiance to scholarship was not forgotten. Though he had refused the professorship of Hebrew and other Oriental languages in Harvard, he kept at the same time in view a work of the greatest utility to philological studies. At that time there was no Greek-English lexicon in existence. In all the Greek dictionaries then in use, in England and America, the definitions were in Latin. The absurdity of this cumbrous and pedantic method had long been apparent to him. He undertook the preparation of the much-needed work, basing it mainly on the well-known lexicon of Schrevelius, but adding large improvements, which made it substantially a new dictionary. The condition of classical studies in America in 1826 may be judged by the fact that, to print the lexicon, it was necessary to import a font of Greek type from Scotland. In August of that year the work was published, and was received with unexampled favor. It at once superseded all other Greek lexicons in the schools. In three months a second edition was called for. Acknowledgments from the highest sources flowed in upon him. "It is an honor to our country," wrote one distinguished scholar, B. A. Gould, the head of the Boston Latin School; "you have conferred a blessing on the community." George Bancroft, then Principal of the Round Hill School at Northampton, was equally prompt in recognition. "The lexicon with which you have favored the public," he wrote, "we now use altogether in our school. You have the great honor of having begun the good work of improvement in Greek lexicons among us." The most notable fact in this matter undoubtedly was that a work requiring immense labor and profound scholarship should have been achieved, not in the learned leisure of an English or American university, but in hours snatched from sleep or recreation by one of the busiest lawyers in New England.

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From time to time other undertakings of a similar cast occupied his attention. He prepared for the American Academy of Arts and Sciences a memoir on the present state of the English language in the United States, with a vocabulary of real and supposed Americanisms—which afterwards grew into a separate publication of much interest. An essay on the pronunciation of the Greek language, in which he advocated a return to the old Reuchlinian method, based on that of the modern Greeks, attracted much attention, and brought him into correspondence with many eminent scholars of Europe and America. Among the latter was Peter S. Duponceau of Philadelphia, whose well-known Report on the Indian Languages had just laid the foundation of the study of American linguistics, destined to revolutionize the whole science of comparative philology. Pickering read it with delight. He saw at a glance the immense gain to his favorite science which must flow from this study, and entered upon its pursuit with an enthusiasm that never remitted. It is somewhat remarkable that the eminent men who were then engaged in this inquiry, and whose works, achieved fifty years ago, have not been superseded or even equalled by their successors, were nearly all statesmen whose lives had been given to public affairs. Of Jefferson—from whom a striking letter on the subject appears in this volume—and of Gallatin, nothing need be said. Duponceau had been Assistant Secretary of State under Livingston, and was afterwards a noted lawyer and publicist in Philadelphia. Pickering, though belonging to a younger generation, was quickly received into this distinguished company, and the resulting correspondence forms a large and interesting portion of his biography. In Europe, another illustrious statesman and scholar, Baron William von Humboldt, became deeply interested in the same study, and was added to the circle of his correspondents.

Incited by this companionship, John Pickering began a course of studies and publications which soon gained for him a wide reputation. He published in 1820, in the Proceedings of the American Academy, a memoir "On a Uniform Orthography for the Indian Languages of North America," which was received with general approval, and has been the basis of the system on which nearly all the Indian and many of the African and Oceanic dialects have since been reduced to writing. With the aid of an educated native, he prepared a grammar of the Cherokee language, which had been partly printed, when the famous invention of the syllabic alphabet of George Guess put a stop to the work It had, however, advanced far enough to be of much scientific value. He undertook and accomplished the arduous task of deciphering, copying, and editing for publication the 'Manuscript Dictionary of the Abnaki Language,' by Sebastian Rasle, the celebrated and unfortunate Jesuit missionary, who was killed in a battle between the Indians and the English in 1724, and whose work, since it was thus made known, has been a mine of wealth to American philologists.

To enumerate all the productions of Pickering's active and versatile intellect—his lectures and addresses on various subjects, his contributions to periodicals and to the American Encyclopædia, his papers prepared for learned societies, his pamphlets on legal questions, and his many other publications—is here impossible. Two matters, however, should be mentioned in which he took a special interest. He was the founder, and until his death the President, of the American Oriental Society, which for forty years has maintained a most useful and honorable activity; and it was entirely due to his efforts that ethnography and philology were represented in the scientific corps attached to the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and thus an example was set which, as followed in our own Bureau of Ethnology and by other governments, has furnished important aid for the study and development of those sciences.

His death, on the 5th of May, 1846, in his seventieth year, closed a life which may be said to have been typical of that of the American scholar in the earlier period of our national history. At that time every man of marked ability and large attainments found himself drawn into many lines of activity. He could not be only a scholar; he must be also a worker in public affairs, an organizer, and a pioneer in various ways. He opened mines which others were to work, and laid foundations on which his successors might build. His powers were clearly, if not fully, apparent to his contemporaries, and his many public acts made him conspicuous for the time. But his engrossing occupations too commonly denied him leisure for any great work, worthy of his talents. Perhaps, also, the time was not ripe for such work; and so the memory of his acts and worth faded with the recollection of those who knew him. Those who knew John Pickering had reason to cherish the remembrance of one who united in person and character an unusual endowment of the traits which win admiration and esteem. Of commanding stature, with capacious forehead and well-marked features, expressive at once of intellect and benignity, his aspect was always impressive and prepossessing. Natural benevolence and early familiarity with the most cultivated society gave his manners a thoughtful and kindly courtesy which was exceedingly engaging. Unselfish and unassuming, he shrank from prominence, and accepted unwillingly the precedence which his associates in every assemblage were eager to concede to him. His life may almost be said to have been passed in refusing honors. That he should have declined the office of Provost of the University of Pennsylvania is perhaps most to be regretted. That institution lost a great benefit, and he himself the opportunity of a work worthy of his powers.

Even in his biography, which has been so long delayed, the destiny which has withheld the just recognition of his great merits seems to pursue him. The book is admirably written, and full of interest. Reminiscences of the Revolutionary period and of our earlier diplomacy are followed by personal sketches and letters of noted scholars and politicians of Europe and America, who flourished during the following sixty years. It is impossible not to regret that the same modest pride which in John Pickering himself shrank from public distinction, has induced his descendants to reserve for "private circulation" the story of a life which well deserves to be widely known, as an example to scholars and an honor to his profession and his country.

RECENT LAW BOOKS.

THE fourth edition of Judge Jameson's 'Treatise on Constitutional Conventions' (Chicago: Callaghan & Co.) will be welcomed by students of Constitutional Law and of American politics. And it comes in good time, in this anniversary year of our chief convention. It was originally called out by certain large claims of power for these conventions made in Illinois in 1862, and was published in 1866. The sober, rational, and well-supported views of the author, as regards these remarkable bodies and their subordination to the established legislatures and existing constitutions, are well known; "We are to conceive of the Constitutional Convention . . . as an adaptation to constitutional uses of an institution originally revolutionary, . . . whose methods and purposes were alien and hostile to established laws and constitutions." "It is charged with a definite, and not a discretionary and indeterminate, function. It always acts under a commission, for a purpose ascertained and limited by law or by custom. Its principal feature, as contradistinguished from the Revolutionary Convention, is that at every step and moment of its existence it is subaltern; it is evoked by the side and at the call of a government preëxisting and intended to survive it, for the purpose of administering to its special needs. It never supplants the existing organization. It never governs." Less satisfactory appears to be Judge Jameson's doctrine of sovereignty, or rather of the operations of the sovereign authority in dividing power between the Union and the States (*e. g.*, in sec. 92). The great and solid merit of the book lies in its authentic collection of the facts relating to our conventions, and of the chief cases and opinions bearing upon them, and in the clear and judicious reasoning of the author in discussing them. He has evidently bestowed much pains upon this edition. The questions lately in debate in Rhode Island as to the legislative power to call a convention to make a new constitution or to amend the old one, in cases where there is a provision already existing for amending the constitution in a different way, are discussed in a convincing manner. The author sustains the doctrine of ex-Chief-Justice Bradley and other eminent lawyers of Rhode Island, as against the advisory opinion of the judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, who denied the constitutionality of such a call. We do not observe, however, any citation of Judge Bradley's pamphlet on "Methods of Amending Constitutions," from which the author appears to have drawn valuable material. This is an inexcusable omission. Excellent matter is found in the Appendix, especially in Appendix B, which gives a "complete list of Constitutional Conventions held in the United States," and in Appendix E, where the author gives some of the authorities in favor of the sound view that opinions given, under the laws or constitutions of some States, by the judges to other departments are merely advisory. He does not, however, cite the opinion of the Maine Supreme Court asserting a contrary doctrine.

'A Treatise on the Power to Enact, Passage, Validity, and Enforcement of Municipal Police Ordinances,' by Nelson T. Horr and Alton A. Bemis of the Cleveland bar (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.), is an instructive and valuable little work in a neglected field of law. "The first aim of this book is to show, in as concise a manner as is consistent with clearness, the extent to which police regulation may be exercised, under general and special powers, and to formulate rules that will be applicable in determining the validity of police ordinances." The authors state that they have given "references to all the decided cases on the subject in the United States, England, and Canada." We are not aware of any other treatise wholly devoted to this subject, although it is in a general way included within the scope of such a book as Dillon's 'Municipal Corporations.' This volume, which seems to be well and thoroughly done, will be found of great use by those who are concerned with the making and interpretation of the local legislation of our towns and cities. Where did the authors find the Latin in their statement that "It was said in a very general way that ordinances must be *fide, legii et rationalii*"?

Mr. A. Parlett Lloyd of the Baltimore bar publishes a small 'Treatise on the Law of Divorce' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), which is intended partly for lawyers and partly for laymen, "avoiding," says the preface, "technical language and unfamiliar phraseology as far as practical [*sic*], aiming to make the work interesting

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and instructive to persons of the laity who desire to post themselves in the matter." The book is the fruit of a great deal of intelligent labor, and will be found very instructive by both of the classes for which it is intended. There are twenty-five chapters, covering the various topics likely to be dealt with in such a treatise; but about two-fifths of the entire volume is contained in chapter vi, which enumerates in a compact form the "causes for divorce, statutory regulations, and important decisions in the States and Territories," as well as Canada. In this chapter it is curious to read the statement for South Carolina. It is this: "So strict has been the policy of this State against divorce that provision has been made making marriage indissoluble by law; and, since the Revolution, divorce of any kind, either by a court of justice or the Legislature, is unknown. In 1872 a divorce act was passed, but this was repealed by act of 1878, *Grant*, 12 S. C. 29; Mattison, 1 Strob. 387." The reader wonders how this could be, until he remembers that a majority of the people of South Carolina have been slaves, among whom divorce was unknown for another reason, namely, that marriage was unknown. Mr. Lloyd is eccentric in his citation of cases. Largely he cites them without giving the name of the case at all. Sometimes he cites only by one name, in the manner illustrated in the quotation just made; and sometimes in the usual way. A singular statement is made on p. 197:

"Eminent authorities contend that presumption of death after seven years is not conclusive, or that it is absolutely necessary that seven years should elapse before the presumption of death is raised when there are other facts, such as health of the party, etc., which may be proved to show a strong probability that the party did not live that long."

Neither the law nor the English of that passage is satisfactory. And what is meant by this remark on p. 212: "The husband owes to the wife a comfortable support . . .; and when, by wrongful conduct, he *plights his troth*, forcing her to legal remedies, the law will recognize her right of maintenance"? The italics are ours. In various respects the writer might, in another edition, improve his English. And he has good right to look for another edition.

'The Law relating to Banks and their Depositors and to Bank Collections,' by Albert S. Bolles, editor of the *Banker's Magazine* and Professor of Mercantile Law in the Wharton School of Finance (Homans Publishing Co.), is a book which is designed primarily for bankers, "to present, in language which can be easily and fully understood, the law of banking contained in the reported decisions of American and the English courts." But, as might be expected in such an undertaking, the author has had his eye on the lawyers also: "While thus having the banking class at shorter range than the members of the legal profession, I have tried to make a work that would also be helpful to lawyers." The book has not the fulness in the citation of cases that would be found in a pure law book, and it is by no means all that could be desired by a lawyer in its treatment of the cases; but it appears to be accurately and carefully prepared, and will be found by the practising lawyer an important manual. It is an odd slip to present our old friend Lord Justice Turner as Lord *Chief* Justice Turner.

Mr. Richard Wynkoop's 'Vessels and Voyages, as regulated by Federal Statutes and Treasury Instructions and Decisions' (D. Van Nostrand), is a useful and, apparently, a very well-devised and carefully executed book. It includes, rewritten and enlarged, what the author had previously published on the same general subject, and also much else. "Twenty one years' experience," he says, "in the Navigation Division of the Custom-house at the port of New York, and the author's previous books, may serve to commend to the public this work, which is a full presentation of the whole subject as it was in the mind of the author when he began to write upon Navigation." A more useful handbook than this small volume, to all persons who are engaged in navigation, it would be hard to find. Yachtsmen, also, and mere travellers by water would find it instructive and worth their having. The author has arranged his material in a compact form and with a very full index, and has imported very little of himself into the book, except in the shape of an intelligent and well-executed plan.

THE DISCOVERER OF BERING'S STRAIT.

Vitus J. Bering og de Russiske Opdagelsesreiser fra 1725-43 af P. Lauridsen. Copenhagen: Gyldendal.

THIS work, the result of much laborious research among the archives at St. Petersburg (in that old Russian which none but native palæographers can interpret) as well as in Denmark, deserves to be reproduced in English. Bering's explorations relate to some extent to America, and, besides, his life is as fascinating as a romance. Vitus Bering was born in Horsens, a small town in Danish Jutland, of poor parents, on August 12, 1681. He became a sailor, made long voyages, and in 1703, on his return from India to Amsterdam, he made the acquaintance of the Norwegian-born Admiral Cornelius Cruys, the founder of the Russian navy, who appointed him second lieutenant in the Russian marine. Bering distinguished himself in the great northern war, became a captain in 1724, and Peter the Great gave him command of the first Kamtchatka expedition, which was to determine whether Asia was continuous with America. As the author urges, we must remember that the east coast of Asia was not at that time known further than to the Japanese island Yesso, and the west coast of America had not been explored above California, about 43 degrees north latitude. All the northern part of the great ocean, its eastern and western boundaries, its northern limits, and its connection with the Arctic Sea were waiting for a discoverer. The expedition started early in the year 1725, about the time of Czar Peter's death. Bering's first lieutenant was M. P. Spangberg, a Dane born in Jerne, near Esbjerg, in Jutland, who had entered the Russian service in 1720. After an exceedingly difficult journey through Siberia, which lasted about two years, Bering arrived at Okhotsk on the Okhotsk Sea near the end of October, 1726. Here, going on board a new ship, *Fortuna*, and a couple of other ships, the expedition sailed over to southern Kamtchatka, crossed this peninsula, and reached in March, 1728—that is to say, three years after leaving St. Petersburg—the lower Kamtchatka Ostrog, which was to be the base of operations. A new ship, *Gabriel*, was built, and in it Bering started on his first journey the 13th of July, and returned on the 2d of September, 1728.

Bering put back on August 16, because he was convinced that he had doubled the north-eastern point of Asia and consequently demonstrated that the Asiatic and American continents were not continuous. In a paper published in Copenhagen in 1730 we read: "Bering has found that there really is a northeast passage, so that, providing ice does not hinder, one may sail out of the Lena River, thence to Kamtchatka, and thence to Japan, China, and East India." But Bering was not aware that he had sailed through a narrow strait, for the American coast was hid in dense fog. This fact remained to be discovered by an English navigator, Captain Cook, who found that Asia was separated from America by a very narrow body of water, which he, however, named Bering's Strait in honor of the Danish discoverer. When Bering had explored Kamtchatka and the northern Kurile Islands he returned by way of Okhotsk to St. Petersburg, where he arrived on the 1st of March, 1730.

After the Russian reform party had assumed the administration of affairs upon the accession of Empress Anna to the throne, the Government consented to a proposition from Bering to survey the northern coast of Siberia from the Obi to the Lena River and the western shores of America, and also to circumnavigate Japan. But the Senate, Academy, and Admiralty changed the project, as Mr. Lauridsen shows, as the result of an interesting investigation into a much more ambitious enterprise than Bering had dreamed of, though these bodies did not consider with sufficient care whether their magnificent plans could be carried out or not. The great expedition started from St. Petersburg in February, 1733, with Vitus Bering as chief and commander, and with Capts. Spangberg and Tchirikoff as second in command. In the Russian documents Bering is called Ivan Ivanovitch Bering. At Tobolsk they built the barge *Tobol*, seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, which in May, 1734, sailed down the Irtish and Obi to the Arctic Ocean. From Yakutsk, on the Lena River, two expeditions were sent out in June, 1735, one of which was to explore the coast of Siberia between the mouths of the Lena and Yenesei, while the other was to proceed eastward, explore the waters between Asia and America, and, if possible, run down to Kamtchatka. In the summer of 1737 Bering changed his headquarters to Okhotsk, and Spangberg made in the following summer two journeys, during which he surveyed the Kurile Islands, Yesso, and a part of the east coast of Nipon. By these explorations Spangberg gave this part of the world an entirely new geographical aspect.

Having described those Arctic expeditions which were undertaken at the suggestion of Bering, and exhibited Spangberg's merits in regard to the discovery of Japan and the Kurile Islands in their true light for the first time, Mr. Lauridsen proceeds to relate Bering's voyages to America and his discovery of the Aleutian Islands. Bering's original purpose was to make a two-years' journey, spend the winter on the coast of America, then proceed to the 60th degree north latitude to the present Bering Strait, and then return home along the coast of Asia; but through carelessness on the part of his subordinates, he did not secure enough provisions for an expedition of so long duration. To this must be added that Bering's hands were not entirely free. In obedience to instructions from the Senate, he was obliged to consult the astronomer La Croyère, who, relying on a map prepared by an older deceased brother, urged that the expedition should first proceed to Gamaland, southeast of Kamtchatka. This Gamaland was given on the above-mentioned map, and was said to have been discovered by Don Jean de Gama, after whom it was named. Bering followed La Croyère's suggestion, though he was convinced that no such country as Gamaland existed; and the unfortunate result was that the expedition was carried away into the Pacific Ocean, far from the Aleutian Isles, which, like an Ariadne thread, might have guided the navigator to the coast of America.

On June 4, 1741, Bering sailed with two ships, *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, from Petropavlosk, on the east coast of Kamtchatka, a town founded by Bering. The German naturalist Steller, of the St. Petersburg Academy, accompanied the expedition. On the 20th of June storm and fog parted the ships, and they did not find each other again—a mishap which was only the beginning of a series, of which the author gives a detailed

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and critical description. Bering was on the *St. Peter*, and in the beginning of November he found himself near Bering's Island, east of Kamtchatka, where the sick and weary crew had the final catastrophe before them. Bering, who, since August, had suffered from scurvy, which of course greatly impaired his usefulness as commander, was here attacked by inflammation of the bowels, and died December 20, 1741, in a sand-hole on the beach of Bering Island, where he was buried. On his grave was erected a wooden cross, for which a stone monument was substituted in 1822. The description of the melancholy days spent on Bering Island is one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Lauridsen's book.

In chapter viii the author speaks of the fauna of Bering Island, and we venture to quote what he says about Steller's sea-cow, which became extinct towards the close of the last century:

"The most interesting animal on Bering Island was the sea-cow (*Rhytina Stelleri*), a very large and ponderous animal, eight and nine metres long and weighing about three tons. It was related to the dugong and lamentin of the southern seas. Its habitat seems to have been confined to the shores of the Commander Islands, where it was found in great numbers. Its flesh was very excellent food, it was most eagerly sought after, and the greed of the Siberian hunters exterminated the entire species in less than a generation. The last specimen is said to have been killed in 1768, and the museums have had much difficulty in securing perfect skeletons. In his '*Vega* Expedition,' Nordenskjöld tries to show that sea-cows were seen much later, even as late as 1854; but as he bases his conjectures chiefly on statements of the inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands, who, according to what Leonhard Stejneger has recently proved, confounded the sea-cow with a dolphin without a dorsal fin, there seems to be no reason for modifying the results arrived at by Baer, Brandt, and Middendorff."

It will be remembered that Mr. Leonhard Stejneger has recently explored the Kamtchatka country for the Smithsonian Institution, and brought home several complete specimens of sea-cow skeletons, which are now in the United States National Museum in Washington.

The results of Bering's voyages the author sums up as follows:

"By Bering's undertaking a great continent was scientifically explored, a vast Arctic coast, the longest in the world, was surveyed, a new route to the western world was found, and the way was paved for Russian colonization beyond the Pacific Ocean, while enormous sources of wealth—a Siberian Eldorado—were opened on the Aleutian Islands for the fur-hunter and adventurer. Bering was for Russia what Columbus and Cook were for Spain and England—a great discoverer, a hardy, indefatigable, and honest pioneer for science, culture, and commerce."

The volume, which contains various facts never before published, and which, by the way, is supplied with four excellent maps and two illustrations, fully justifies the author's conclusions.

Renaissance in Italy: The Catholic Reaction. By John Addington Symonds. 2 vols. Henry Holt & Co. 1887.

THE two volumes of the 'Catholic Reaction' form also volumes 6 and 7 of the "Renaissance in Italy," with which Mr. Symonds closes his great work. In a note to a passage of the second volume, the author describes himself as "an Englishman, writing a popular book for English folk," and gives us herewith the key to any criticism of his work. If one approaches the 'Renaissance in Italy' from the side of the largest demands of modern scientific method, he will find it falling far short of the truest standards. It is not the result of profound investigation into minute questions of historical accuracy. It borrows frankly and freely from the work of other moderns. It has a distinctly literary aim. It proposes to be read, and it does not encumber itself with learning which would make it less acceptable to the intelligent reader. In a word, it is English, not German.

These two concluding volumes bear out the general character of the work. In the list of books employed in their preparation there are but two German titles, and of these one is that of Ranke's 'Popes,' in the English translation, and the other that of a monograph on Giordano Bruno. No better indication could be given of the method of authorship here employed. It is the method of the amateur in the highest sense of that word, of the man who is in love with his subject and would make others love it, too; who sees the great meaning and current of human life, and cares little for dull or obscuring detail; who feels keenly what he writes, and who therefore leaves on the reader's mind a vivid impression of sincerity and devotion.

In the previous volumes Mr. Symonds had shown us the splendid picture of Renaissance culture in Italy under the various phases of politics, pure learning, literature, and art. His narrative had been constantly rising into higher and higher regions of human activity, until it culminated in the splendor of the early sixteenth century. To have stopped there would have been to leave the picture incomplete. It remained to show how the forces of the Italian genius which had carried the race up to such heights of achievement now steadily gave way, or, by over-development, became productive of ruin to their own fair creation.

This is the problem of the two volumes before us. The first impulse of a man so keenly alive to beauty as is Mr. Symonds would naturally be to see in such a period only an occasion for weeping and wailing. He would have to bemoan the decay of original power, the exaggeration of beautiful instincts, the gradual flattening down of every elevation into a great dull level of capable mediocrity. The temptation was to join in with the sorry scolding of Mr. Ruskin and his imitators, and brand every production of the later Italian mind as unworthy the serious attention of thoughtful men. This temptation Mr. Symonds has resisted by seeking to discover, amid the elements of decline and decay, other elements which should give promise of a new life of men. He finds these elements in the newly awakened spirit of scientific research, the true continuation of the early Renaissance, and in one new form of art, which seized upon what was left of the old artistic instinct of the Italian, and gave it scope for a development whose height has not yet been reached—the art of music.

In treating of the decline of pure culture, the keynote of Mr. Symonds's argument is Jesuitism. That word serves him as a formula to sum up all the tendencies of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that were forcing the human mind out of the path of free individual development, upon which the early Renaissance had led it, and were cramping and crowding it into certain prescribed channels. Especially hateful to his light-loving spirit is the sham learning and sham morality of the soldiers of Jesus. Words fail him to describe his detestation of their methods. The frank ignorance and brutality of the Inquisition seem to him comparatively harmless by the side of this wily and insinuating agency, forcing itself in everywhere to dim the light and to dull the edge of pure science.

But Jesuitism alone could not have conquered Italy. The Italian mind was still too vigorous and too active to admit any such control. The twin curse of Italy was foreign dominion. Spain, with no tradition of culture behind her, gave herself heart and soul to Jesuitism, and then helped it in the cruel task of enslaving unhappy Italy. This is the thesis of the first volume of the 'Catholic Reaction.' It is developed in chapters on the Spanish Hegemony, the Council of Trent, the Inquisition, the Jesuits, and the Social and Domestic Morals of the Italians. We have here little that is novel. The sources employed are those well known to students, and there is no thorough criticism of them; but the whole presentation is vigorous, clear, and telling. The last two chapters, on Italian morals, present a truly harrowing picture of public and private depravity; yet even here one sees the working of powerful orderly forces for the detection and punishment of crime, and one could wish that Mr. Symonds had gone a little more deeply into the analysis of these conserving powers.

The second volume deals with the literary and artistic life of the period, and here the author is on more congenial ground. He aims to illustrate the character of the period by giving a pretty full account of a few leading men. Tasso is given nearly a third of the volume, Bruno and Sarpi more than a quarter. The lesser names of Guercini, Marino, Chiabrera, and Tassoni are treated in a chapter; one is given to Palestrina and the origins of modern music, and another to the Bolognese school of painters. Perhaps the most interesting chapters of the whole book are those upon the leaders of mediocrity in both literature and art. The great ones of the earth have been praised and worshipped until we are a little tired of it; but so careful and kindly an analysis as is here given of an author like Marino and of painters like the Caracci, one may go far to find. Mr. Symonds does not forget that these men are the heroes of a decaying art, but he is broad enough to see that the art, even in its decay, is majestic, commanding, often noble, always Italian. His vindication of Guido and Domenichino from the absurd violence of the "pre-Raphaelites" is evidence of a judicial temper which in latter-day criticism has often been sadly wanting. Not because he is blind to their defects, but because he is able to see them in their right relation to the period which produced them, is our author able to give these men their true value. It is a grand thing to see a people producing a few supremely great men, but it is a phenomenon well worth the respectful study of the true historian to see capacity of no mean sort so widely distributed among a people that a great multitude of lesser minds have reflected in their productions the universal inspiration.

Thus rounded out by the new volumes, we believe Mr. Symonds's book will prove to be what he aimed to make it, "a popular book for English folk." Itself the product of an age of well-trained mediocrity, it gathers together better than any other single work the complicated phases of a great period into one readable and, in the main, singularly truthful presentation.

The Banquet of Dante Alighieri, translated by Elizabeth Price Sayer. (Morley's Universal Library.) Geo. Routledge & Sons.

ALL true lovers of Dante must wish to protest against the translation of the 'Convito' which Prof. Morley has introduced to the world as the work of a lady who has devoted her life to the study and translation of Dante. If this be true, we can only imagine this translation to have been made in her schoolgirl days, before she had acquired a knowledge of the language of Dante, or the power to appreciate his thought. It is characterized by nearly all the faults that a good translation should be without, and it is especially remarkable for what Mrs. Malaprop would call "a nice derangement of epitaphs." If there is one quality more noteworthy than another in the language of Dante, it is *directness*. But the translator, when in doubt which one of two or three words to use, puts them *all* in, destroying the force of Dante's terse sentences. Thus, having to translate the words *nostre brighe*, instead

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of saying "our troubles," she says "our sorrows, or cares, or vexations," or, again, instead of saying "contention," she writes "strife, or contention, or opposition." Then, too, certain words in the Italian she is sure to trip over, such as *per* and *da* and *quasi*, and others of somewhat elastic significance. Dante sometimes uses the same word in different senses in different places, but the context generally shows the right meaning. For instance, the old word *onestà* he uses to mean honesty, virtue, decorum, and disinterestedness; but a little careful attention to the idea of the whole sentence makes it sufficiently evident which sense is the only proper one. Nor does it do to translate *valente* as "brave," because it generally means worthy. These are only specimens of many such errors.

Much worse are the faults of carelessness, such as translating *certi sono* (there are certain men), "I am certain" (which would have been *sono certo*); or "the predicted emperor," instead of the *aforesaid* emperor; or saying "a virgin shall be born of the stem of Jesse," instead of a *rod* (*verga*); or translating *dice Boezio, asino vive*, by "Says Boethius, Let the ass live," instead of "he lives an ass"! But worse than this, again, is it to calmly leave out whole sentences or parts of sentences, or to insert clauses not in the original, which is frequently done by Miss Sayer, generally with the result of making confusion worse confounded. What does she mean by this interpolation, for instance, where, speaking of Divine Philosophy, Dante says that "she abides with the other Intelligences in a less perfect manner, as a mistress whom no lover enjoys entirely," etc.; which Miss Sayer improves thus: "It is in the other Intelligences in a less degree, *as if platonic*, as if a virgin love from whom no lover receives *full and* complete joy," etc.? Dante says of riches, "Truly they bring no peace, but increase of greed, which would not have existed without them"; which Miss Sayer dilates into "Truly they bring no peace, but more care, more trouble than a man had in the first place, when he was without them." Such instances are many, and so are such felicitous expressions as "When I say my soul weeps, it is evident that my *soul is still on its side* and speaks with sadness." If this had read "on the ragged edge," the sentence might have had a meaning, even if it were not Dante's. What Dante wrote was, "My soul was still in the same mood." And again Miss Sayer writes: "If wax could have the spirit of fear, it would fear most to come into the rays of the sun, *which would not turn it into stone*, since its disposition is to yield to that strong operator"; whereas the true rendering is, "If wax could have the sentiment of fear, it would be more afraid to come under the rays of the sun than stone would, because its nature makes it susceptible of a more powerful impression therefrom."

It may be easily imagined from these illustrations that when it comes to a clear interpretation of Dante's metaphysics, or even to an accurate rendering of his scholastic terminology, this translator is hopelessly at sea. She talks in chapter i. of the second Treatise about "*trimming the mizzenmast* of reason to the wind of my desire," but not even that extraordinary operation (in the original it is "setting the mainsail") has enabled her to weather the many difficulties of her voyage. Why does she say "the star of Venus had twice revolved in that circle which causes the evening and the morning to appear"? The circle of Venus causes *her* to appear *in* the evening or the morning. And again: "And this is why *that first moved* —the Primum Mobile—has such extremely rapid motion. For because of the most fervent appetite which each part of it has to be united with that most Divine Heaven of Peace, in which it revolves with so much desire, its velocity is almost incomprehensible. And this quiet and peaceful Heaven is the place of that Supreme Deity who from above beholds the whole." Which should be rendered, "And this is the reason that the Primum Mobile moves with immense velocity, because the fervent longing of all its parts to be united to those of this most divine and quiet Heaven makes it revolve with so much desire that its velocity is almost incomprehensible. And this quiet and peaceful Heaven is the abode of that Supreme Deity who alone doth perfectly behold Himself."

But there is no use in multiplying such instances. They can be found in profusion on almost every page of this book. To translate the 'Convito' demands a special course of study; at least it needs a thorough knowledge of the Italian language *as Dante used it*, some acquaintance with the philosophy of his age and the meaning of such scholastic terms as "form," "substance," "accident," etc., and a capacity to rethink in English the ideas of Dante. Otherwise we get such a hopeless farrago of nonsense as we find on many pages of this book. Such a translation as this is enough to repel any one from seeking to find the many noble and beautiful thoughts which Dante has embedded in much pedantic and somewhat tiresome disquisition, but which amply repay the attentive reader. The 'Convito' was intended by Dante as a sequel to the 'Vita Nuova' and an aid to the interpretation of the 'Divina Commedia'; it contains a summary of his philosophy, his theology, and his ethics, and some of the noblest prose in the Italian language, and he might have said of it (as he did of one of the poems it contains), "O men, who cannot see the meaning of this *book*, at least reject it not, but bear in mind its beauty, which is great." And he tells us that he wrote it in Italian, and not in Latin, for fear lest some one might make it appear hideous in a translation as he made the 'Ethics' who translated it from Latin. O prophetic vision of genius!

Lectures on the Physiology of Plants. By Julius von Sachs. Translated by H. Marshall Ward, M.A., F.L.S. Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan & Co. 1887.

In his 'Vorlesungen über Pflanzenphysiologie,' here fairly well translated into English, Prof. Sachs of Würzburg is seen at his best. Physiology is his forte, and few Germans have his gift of exposition, either with pen or tongue; so, in the redistribution and reëlaboration of the materials of his well-known text-book, he has done wisely in turning over the morphology and taxonomy to Goebel, whose volume is a decided improvement upon the original, and in leaving the vegetable anatomy to De Bary, who did the best he could with it at the time, and helped to better that in the English translation. All three works are now in English, thanks to the Clarendon Press, and in their way are doing good service in England and America. This volume of Sachs's is all the better, certainly all the more readable, for retaining the original form in which the materials were cast, that of lectures.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Ashton, J. Dawn of the XIXth Century in England. Popular ed. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.
Austin, G. L. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow: His Life, Works, Friendships. New ed. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $2.00.
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Gladden, W. Parish Problems. The Century Co. $2.50.
Holmes, Dr. O. W. Our Hundred Days in Europe. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.
Howland, A. O. The Irish Problem. London: Hatchards; New York: Brentano. 50 cents.
Hugo, V. Les Misérables. Translated by Isabel F Hapgood. Vol. 1. T Y. Crowell & Co. (5 vols., $7.50.)
Irving, W. Tales. (Knickerbocker Nuggets.) 2 vols. Each $1.
Jerningham, H. E. H. Diane de Breteuille Harper & Brothers. 15 cents.
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McKenzie, A. Some Things Abroad. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $1.50.
Morizot-Thibault, C. De la Formation du Pouvoir Législatif dans la Constitution des Etats Unis d'Amérique. Paris: Alphonse Picard; New York: F W. Christern
Morris, C. Half Hours with American History. 2 vols. Philadelphia: J. B Lippincott Co. $3.
Norman, H. Bodyke: a Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Parlor Games for the Wise and Otherwise. Rochester, N. Y.: O M. Hubbard Co. 50 cents.
Peacock, T. L. Headlong Hall and Nightmare Abbey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.
Phelps, Elizabeth S. Jack the Fisherman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.
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Scott, Sir W. The Betrothed, Chronicles of the Canongate. The Talisman, Chronicles of the Canongate. Woodstock. Fair Maid of Perth. Anne of Geierstein. Count Robert of Paris. Surgeon's Daughter. Castle Dangerous. 7 vols. Library Ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.75 each.
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